All issues available have been filmed.
Unfortunately, any scattered missing issues are no longer available.

READEX
FICHE

3/97-7

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

STAFF

97th Congress/Issue 7 **January/February 1982**

IRS—Irritating, Rigid and Secretive, or Incisive, Responsive and Sympathetic?

A Lot Depends on Knowing the Rules

Once again it is income tax season, and once again, in some Congressional office, the following scene will be enacted in whole or part. (There will be a question about it at the end.)

Mr. A., who is having a tax problem with the Internal Revenue Service, calls the office of one of his Senators and talks to a staff assistant. Mr. A. claims that certain travel expenses are deductible; the IRS disagrees.

The staffer, eager to help one of the Senator's constituents, hangs up and, within the hour, accomplishes the following:

First he prepares a letter to be sent to the IRS district office with which Mr. A has had contact, asking why the specific deduction for Mr. A's travel expenses was not allowed.

Then he prepares another letter to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, the IRS's boss, requesting information on any pending policy decisions in the general area of travel-related deductions, thereby "going to the top to get the big picture."

Finally, he calls the IRS to discuss the matter immediately so that he can give Mr. A. a prompt assessment of what to expect.

Now, the question:

What did the staff aide do wrong?

The answer:

Just about everything.

Take the phone call, for example. The IRS will not discuss the specifics of a tax return by telephone—not with a Congressional aide, not with the Senator himself. If the events outlined above had been real rather than fictitious, the staffer would have been told about this IRS policy before the conversation was more than several sentences old.

He probably would have learned, too, that the letter to the IRS district office was destined to be every bit as futile as the phone call since it was not accompanied by some sort of signed "authorization" from Mr. A.

Publication of Policy-Related Letters

That leaves the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the circumstances, the mythical staffer might reasonably expect that this communication would at least receive a reply. He might *not* expect, however, that it might also receive publicity.

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, such letters to the Secretary about pending rulings and policy matters can be, and are, made available to certain publications which have invoked the necessary FOIA provisions. And descriptions of the general contents of these communications, plus the constituent's name, frequently appear in public print even though some of the specific tax return information about the constituent might be deleted. This is not necessarily

Y 4. R 86/2:

bad for a Congressional office, but it can be disconcerting if, unexpectedly, a publication like *Tax Notes* reports:

"Senator So-and-So has asked Treasury to comment on any pending policy decisions which might affect . . . "

Work With the IRS "Different"

No wonder some Congressional aides admit that they feel somewhat queasy at times when working on constituent problems involving the IRS. There are particularly rigid regulations to contend with; there is the Freedom of Information Act, which can occasionally inspire second thoughts for aides dealing with the sensitive subject of taxes; and finally, there is that persistent awareness for some staffers that work with the IRS is not exactly the same as work with the Park Service, for instance.

In an informal survey conducted in connection with the preparation of this article, it was found that among Senate staffers who work on IRS matters, there is a noticeable divergence of opinions about IRS casework. Some regard it as routine. Others say that it is "different" or, occasionally, even "difficult."

Hill Staff Understanding of IRS Role

Most of the sentiments are tempered, however, by an understanding of the IRS's role, operating procedures and image.

"The IRS does the dirty work of government; it takes the people's money," said a legislative assistant in the office of a Senator from the Northwest.

"Everybody feels like the IRS is out to get them," added a staff assistant in a southeastern State office.

"In quite a few cases," said a caseworker in the office of a midwestern Senator, "there is a regulation which the taxpayer simply thinks is unfair, but the law is the law."

All of this is not to say that Senatorial offices cannot be of help to constituents involved in legitimate disputes with the revenue service.

From a State office in the Southeast came this example:

"Sometimes a husband and wife will file a joint return and then get a divorce. Then, when there is an overdue tax, the IRS might start going after the wife instead of the husband. In these cases, we can usually get the IRS to at least stop and look at the situation. Then, if the woman is actually liable but is really struggling, some sort of repayment schedule can be worked out."

Types of Constituent Problems

Basic to such cooperation between Hill offices and the IRS is an understanding by Congressional staff of the rules which govern the IRS's handling of the various types of inquiries and complaints which taxpayers try to resolve by contacting Capitol Hill for assistance.

In general, these inquiries and complaints fall into three categories:

1. Routine problems involving lost or incorrect refund checks, unsatisfactory treatment by IRS agents, or ordinary tax disputes.
2. Requests about rulings.
3. Policy questions.

A discussion of each follows.

Routine Difficulties

Among the routine problems, one which occurs

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., MD., CHAIRMAN
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
JAMES A. McCLURE, IDAHO
JESSE HELMS, N.C.
JOHN W. WARNER, VA.
ROBERT DOLE, KANS.
WENDELL H. FORD, KY.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.

JOSEPH E. DIGENOVA, STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL
JOHN B. CHILDERS, DEPUTY STAFF DIRECTOR
WILLIAM McW. COCHRANE, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
ANN B. COOK, CHIEF CLERK

• • •

JOHN C. AHLERS, *EDITOR*

JENNIFER J. NELSON, *EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS*

TELEPHONE: (202) 224-9078.

ADDRESS: The Congressional Staff Journal; Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; 305 Russell Senate Office Building; Washington, D.C. 20510.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual (six issues): $11 domestic, $13.75 foreign. Single issues: $2.50 domestic, $3.15 foreign. Mail orders: Make check or money order payable to "Superintendent of Documents" and send to: Superintendent of Documents; U.S. Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone orders: (202) 783-3238 for persons with GPO accounts, Master Charge or VISA.

frequently involves a constituent's lost refund check.

Attempts to track down such missing checks follow a well-established pattern. The first point in the search is the IRS service center where the taxpayer filed his return (see page 5 for addresses). The center does not issue refund checks; this is done by Treasury's Bureau of Government Financial Operations (BGFO). But the center does have a record of whether or not a check was authorized. If a check was, in fact, authorized, the service center contacts BGFO and requests that a stop payment be placed on the original check. When the stop payment is placed, BGFO will issue a new check within a few days if the original check has not been cashed. If the check has been cashed, however, no new check will be issued until an investigation is made.

An IRS spokesman said that a taxpayer whose refund check has gone astray and not been cashed can expect to receive a duplicate within two to four weeks after the service center has been contacted about the matter, depending on the volume of work being handled at the time.

The IRS spokesman emphasized that the sole help the IRS can provide in lost or missing check situations is to provide the initial information to BGFO. In constituent cases involving missing refund checks where the constituent furnishes the Congressional office with the necessary check information (i.e., the amount, date, number, symbol, and date of stop payment), the Congressional office should direct its inquiries to BGFO at the following address:

Bureau of Government Financial Operations
Division of Check Claims
401 14th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20227
Attention: Claims Liaison Branch

For those cases that do not have the necessary check data, the Congressional office should write to the IRS service center for that information before contacting BGFO.

In addition to strayed checks, there are other constituent problems which fall into the "routine" category.

For example:

"I received a computer letter from the IRS telling me to document something on my return, and there's no telephone number on the letter, and I don't know what they want," or—

"The person I talked to at the IRS was downright rude."

In such cases, Hill aides should direct their efforts directly to the constituent's IRS district office and, more specifically, to that office's problem resolution officer. All IRS district offices as well as the service centers have problem resolution officers who, according to a spokesman, "are supposed to be able to get into the agency at any level to find out what any problem is."

Writing directly to the Secretary of the Treasury about such matters enables a Senator to tell a constituent that he has "gone to the top" with the constituent's case. But an offsetting result of such a course of action is delay. Whenever a Senator's office begins work on a routine IRS case, the initial inquiry eventually ends up at the constituent's IRS district office or service center, even if the letter is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

One reason for this procedure is that the tax-

In This Issue

IRS—Irritating, Rigid and Secretive, or Incisive, Responsive and Sympathetic?... *(a look at constituent problems involving the Internal Revenue Service and how Hill offices can help)*................ 1

Rotation in Support Jobs Helps Ease Life for Hill Aides and Office Manager... *(a "shop talk" article by a Senate office manager)*................ 6

If These Are Your Computer Needs, Take a Good Look at These Systems... *(information on computer systems available to Senate offices)*................ 10

For Your Information *(Hill-related notes, notices and the like)*................ 16

In Review... *(some new publications worthy of consideration by Congressional aides)*................ 17

Capitol Cases... *(court cases of interest to the Congress)*................ 19

Timely and Topical... *(official publications from the Legislative Branch support agencies)*................ 22

Points of Information... *(upcoming Hill events; scheduled conventions in Washington)*................ 24

Photograph on page 9 provided by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

payer's records are in the district office or service center, which makes these offices the logical starting points for any answer to the inquiry. In addition, if the case involves information in the taxpayer's return, the IRS is prohibited by strict privacy regulations (which will be discussed later) from releasing the material to anyone not specifically authorized, including unauthorized Treasury personnel.

For the same reasons, it would not be useful to send inquiries concerning constituent problems to the newly established Office of Congressional Affairs at the IRS. That office has no authority to become involved in particular taxpayer cases and will refer all such letters to the appropriate district office. The responsibilities of the new Congressional Affairs Office will be limited to such matters as liaison with the tax policy staff at Treasury and responding to the Congressional committees with oversight jurisdiction over the IRS.

If a Congressional office's initial contacts with an IRS district office are unsatisfactory, this fact can then be reported to either the Taxpayer Ombudsman at IRS headquarters or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. But the district office remains the regular, most effective point for the first contact.

Requests for Rulings

Another type of IRS case which Hill offices receive from constituents involves requests for rulings, such as:

"I'm thinking of either buying or leasing a piece of machinery for my business, and I'd like to know how the IRS would treat each transaction for tax purposes."

In such cases, whether the inquiry is submitted to the IRS directly by the taxpayer or routed through a Hill office, the IRS can furnish only general information on a well-established interpretation or principle of tax law. If the taxpayer wants a ruling on the way the IRS will treat a particular prospective or completed transaction for federal tax purposes, the taxpayer must request a ruling in accordance with the instructions in Revenue Procedure 80–20, 1980–1 C.B. 633. These procedures permit a taxpayer to have a conference with the IRS personnel in the national office who are handling the ruling request, and to withdraw the ruling request if the IRS's tentative conclusion is unfavorable to the taxpayer.

Once a ruling is issued, however, the IRS, with very narrow exceptions, is bound by its conclusion with respect to the particular taxpayer and the particular transaction for which it is issued. Therefore, when constituents complain that requested IRS rulings have not been made expeditiously, they should be aware—as should Hill staffers—of the consequences of such rulings.

Questions about Tax Policy

Finally come those constituent tax matters which *can* be taken directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, the assistant secretary for tax policy, or the assistant secretary for legislative affairs. These involve questions of tax policy such as taxpayers' doubts about the constitutionality of the tax laws in general or constituents' queries about the status of legislative matters—the independent contractors issue, for example.

Sometimes a call from a Hill aide to the appropriate Treasury office will suffice, since Treasury has on hand copies of testimony, other statements and position papers on such matters. Letters will produce the same documents but, once again, these letters are fair game for publications which obtain such correspondence through provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Inquiries concerning such tax matters should be sent to: Donald T. Regan, Secretary of the Treasury; W. Dennis Thomas, Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs); or John E. Chapoton, Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy), all at the Department of the Treasury.

Privacy of Taxpayers

In all IRS matters involving information from taxpayers' returns, the privacy of the taxpayers is paramount.

The federal law which governs the IRS in this respect is IRC 6103(c). This provision permits the IRS to disclose tax information to a third party who has been authorized in writing by the taxpayer to receive the information. Under Treasury regulations [26 CFR 301.6103(c)–1(b)], an individual constituent's letter is an acceptable tax information authorization if it provides sufficient information such as the name and address or Social Security number to identify the taxpayer, and sufficient facts to enable the Internal Revenue Service to determine the interest and extent of the information to be disclosed. For business taxpayers, the rules are more stringent. They generally require at least the signature of the president, treasurer or any two senior officers for the authorization to be valid.

Appeals Procedures

Finally, it is advisable for staffers to know the appeals procedures available to constituents who do not agree with the IRS's original determinations. These are covered in *Publication 5, Appeal Rights and Preparation of Protests for Unagreed Cases,* which is mailed to the taxpayer with the 30-day letter on every unagreed audit case.

In brief, the taxpayer may appeal either within the IRS, through the appropriate court, or with a combination of both. Appeals within the IRS are heard by the office of the Regional Director of Appeals. Written protests are generally required if the amount in the dispute exceeds $2,500 for any of the tax periods involved.

Taxpayers may represent themselves at the IRS appeals office, or they may be represented by an attorney, certified public accountant, or an individual enrolled to practice before the IRS.

If the taxpayer and the IRS disagree after the appeals conference or if the taxpayer decides to skip the IRS appeals system, he or she may go to the United States Tax Court, U.S. Court of Claims, or U.S. District Court. Requirements and information as to which court taxpayers should use can be obtained at their local IRS office. These courts are independent judicial bodies and have no connection with the IRS.

IRS SERVICE CENTERS

Including the addresses and telephone numbers which Congressional offices should use to contact the directors of the service centers.

Service Center: Andover.
States served: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (except New York City and Long Island), Rhode Island, and Vermont.
Director: Joseph H. Cloonan.
Address: P.O. Box 311; Andover, Massachusetts 01810.
Telephone: (617) 681-5421.

Service Center: Brookhaven.
Areas served: New Jersey, and New York City and Long Island.
Director: Thomas J. Laycock.
Address: P.O. Box 777; Holtsville, New York 11742.
Telephone: (516) 654-6123.

Service Center: Philadelphia.
States served: Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Also the District of Columbia, the territories and foreign countries.
Director: Norman E. Morrill.
Address: P.O. Box 69; Bensalem, Pennsylvania 19020.
Telephone: (215) 969-2221.

Service Center: Memphis.
States served: Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
Director: James D. Hallman.
Address: P.O. Box 30309 AMF; Memphis, Tennessee 38130.
Telephone: (901) 365-5353.

Service Center: Atlanta.
States served: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.
Director: William B. Hartlage.
Address: P.O. Box 48-481; Doraville, Georgia 30362.
Telephone: (404) 455-2211.

Service Center: Cincinnati.
States served: Michigan and Ohio.
Director: John O. Hummel.
Address: P.O. Box 267; Covington, Kentucky 41019.
Telephone: (513) 684-1234.

Service Center: Kansas City.
States served: Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin.
Director: Roy D. Clark.
Address: P.O. Box 24551; Kansas City, Missouri 64131.
Telephone: (816) 926-5512.

Service Center: Austin.
States served: Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
Director: Carolyn K. Leonard.
Address: P.O. Box 934; Austin, Texas 78767.
Telephone: (512) 397-7501.

Service Center: Ogden.
States served: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
Director: Dominic Pecorella.
Address: P.O. Box 9941; Ogden, Utah 84409.
Telephone: (801) 625-6365.

Service Center: Fresno.
States served: California and Hawaii.
Director: Theron C. Polivka.
Address: P.O. Box 12866; Fresno, California 93779.
Telephone: (209) 488-6001.

Rotation in Support Jobs Helps Ease Life for Hill Aides and Office Manager

This issue's "shop talk" is offered by a Senate-side office manager in response to a specific request by Staff.

As in previous shop talk articles, the observations are designed solely to describe briefly one person's way of doing one particular job in the hope that this might help colleagues in similar positions. The staffer makes no pretense to being an expert. She knows that some of her activities are fairly standard procedure. She realizes, too, that methods which work in one office might not fit at all into the operations of another. Therefore, her discussion of "how-we-do-it" is neither a lecture nor an analysis—just shop talk.

The office manager who has come up through the ranks has an advantage, I believe, in that he or she knows how to do most of the jobs in question as well as the problems in each, and has had an opportunity to develop solutions over a period of time. This has been my experience—from working half-time on the mailing list through supervising it; then to supervising our Communications Room (where "batch" responses are processed); then to about a year on "sabbatical," working with office equipment with the Carter White House; finally, to my return as office manager nearly four years ago.

One of the first projects I wanted to undertake after returning was to put together "Guidelines" for the office staff, a succinct outline of procedures, locations of supplies, office routines, and similar information. It has always been my experience that when people have information in writing (but briefly!), they have a frame of reference from which to function; it saves them time and the office manager time. Hence, our "Guidelines" incorporate such topics as enclosure preparation, forms of address, mail sorting and delivery schedule, speech typewriter use, and other information of this type. A special advantage of this material is that it provides the new staffer with an overview of operations.

One section of Guidelines provides an outline of the subject areas each legislative staff member handles. This, in turn, is converted into an alphabetical list of all of the major topics handled, showing which staff member deals with each. This "alpha list" is used constantly by the mail room staff in sorting mail and by the receptionists in directing calls to the appropriate staffer.

Having been part of support staff myself, another project I had in mind from the start was the importance of rotating support staff among several assignments. Hence, our mail room staffers rotate each day among breaking down the mail bundles, opening mail, reading mail, counting mail, and delivering mail.

In our Communications Room, too, each staffer has a different schedule each day, rotating from programming letters, to programming addresses, to operating the autopen, to updating the mailing list, to delivering proofs, to collecting new work, all along with monitoring our letter printers. We think that rotation of tasks provides an incentive for greater alertness and a more stimulating work day as well as greater responsibility because of the need to know more operations. Greater responsibility, in turn, is likely to result in greater productivity and efficiency, and superior all-round performance.

Another aspect of the operation of our support staff is that they are encouraged to question anything that may reach them for action that seems to be in error. Particularly in our Communications Room, where constituent responses are finally completed, we use this technique as our last opportunity to catch the rare mail "mis-sort" that may slip through. In this connection, we have a simple and probably obvious system in our mail room which provides the communications staff with an easy, quick way to verify their response programming. When incoming mail is read initially, the topic which determines that letter's sort is underlined. This simplifies the legislative aide's reading of his categories of correspondence and makes the final verification easier.

We also have a couple of other modest but effective procedures in our mail room. First, we don't attach envelopes to correspondence unless there is no legible return address in the letter. This cuts down considerably on the bulk of material moving around the office, which more than offsets the quick glance required to determine inside address legibility. Second, we use the alphabetical/numerical "sorters" from Senate stationery, which we mark with legislative staffers' names, to sort incoming mail—much faster than noting the staffers' names on the corners of the letters, then sorting the letters into the staff mailboxes.

The last office manager function I'd like to cover is the selection/review of appropriate equipment for office use. My advent as office manager happened to coincide with the period in which a review of new and better equipment was under consideration. I had been involved in equipment surveys and the use of new equipment during my Carter transition days and my White House sabbatical so I was able to bring to our office situation some additional ideas. The kinds of questions you need to ask in reviewing equipment changes are: Does it do a better job?; How much retraining time is required for staff?; Do you want on-site control of production?; Does the equipment perform only the functions you want and need, or are you adapting to complexity and multifunctions you don't want? The nature of the equipment you select to perform your correspondence/mailing-list functions in today's technological society can determine the nature of your staff: Will you need, primarily, computer programmers or legislative aides?

In our office, with an incoming mail volume averaging 10,000 pieces a week, our primary challenge when we surveyed our equipment needs, as now, was to respond to large quantities of correspondence. Normally we used full-length letters rather than paragraphs in varied combinations. We did not add constituent correspondents to our mailing list on a routine basis. Therefore, we were looking for the best possible new equipment to produce volumes of outgoing letters of superior quality. Other offices may have other priorities and requirements, but the important factor to keep in mind is that you want to select equipment appropriate to *your* operation, not modify the procedures that suit your office best to a particular equipment design.

A footnote to our current equipment capability: Since we use regular bond stationery in our printers, which are located on-site, we can use both sides of the paper for two-page letters—saving paper and money in addition to simplifying Service Department stuffing and mailing.

In summary, an informed staff—including responsible and respected support staff provided with superior equipment and rotating assignments—makes the office manager's life a great deal easier and provides a Hill office with a framework for superior operation.

—Anne K. Ainsworth, office manager for Senator Alan Cranston.

Congressional Budget Timetable

By statute, Congress is required to complete various budget actions by certain dates. Sometimes the deadlines are missed. But they still stand as target dates which, to a large extent, control the introduction and consideration of much legislation. Here is this year's timetable for the fiscal 1983 budget:

March 15—Committees submit reports to the Senate and House Budget Committees on the fiscal 1983 budget.

April 15—Deadline for the Budget Committees to report their versions of the budget to the floor (First Budget Resolutions).

Late April—First Budget Resolutions debated in Senate and House.

Early May—Senate-House conference on respective versions of budget resolution.

May 15—Deadline for Congressional action on conference report (First Budget Resolution); also, deadline for the reporting of fiscal 1983 authorizing legislation.

June and July—Spending and tax measures reported to the floor in the Senate and House.

Late Summer—Budget Committees prepare Second Budget Resolutions.

September 14—Deadline for Congress to complete action on all spending and tax bills.

September 15—Deadline for Congress to complete action on Second Budget Resolution.

October 1—New fiscal year begins.

Note: It is possible that as the second session of this Congress begins, there might be a revised Second Budget Resolution for the fiscal 1982 budget or, perhaps, a Third Budget Resolution.

Capitol Hill's Historic Footnotes: Senate Bronze Doors

Once again Staff presents one of those portions of the history of the Hill and Hill life which, in general, have existed through the years as historic footnotes, complementing and enriching the more well-known history of the Capitol and the Congress. The series is offered to provide interesting information for staffers as well as material for them to pass along to visitors.

The Senate bronze doors at the top of the East Front steps of the Senate wing of the Capitol (see opposite page) were designed and modeled by Thomas Crawford, the sculptor also responsible for the Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome. Crawford worked on this commission in Rome between 1855 and 1857. His death in 1857 made it necessary for another artist, William H. Rinehart, to complete the work. The sculpted models were shipped to America in 1864 and were then cast in bronze by James T. Ames in his foundry at Chicopee, Massachusetts.

The theme of the doors consists of a selection of scenes from the life of George Washington. Each door valve, or half-door, has three panels depicting these events, and a medallion.

The doors are 14 feet 5 inches high, and have an overall width of 7 feet 4 inches. They weigh 14,000 pounds.

For many years the doors have been shut only on special occasions, and the entrance is normally closed, when necessary, by using other doors behind the bronze ones.—*Anne-Imelda Radice, curator for the Architect of the Capitol.*

Cherry Blossom Time?

Cherry blossom time comes early to Capitol Hill—in mid-winter, when constituents begin writing about the various Cherry Blossom Festival events. Here is some information which might be helpful for replies to such letters.

Lantern Lighting Ceremony

Time: 7:30 p.m., March 29.
Place: West Potomac Park Tidal Basin.
Sponsor: National Conference of State Societies.
Contact: Jan Love, or Pat Smith, 628–6322.
Note: Public invited; no charge.

Luncheon and Fashion Show

Time: Noon, March 31.
Place: Sheraton Washington.
Sponsor: National Conference of State Societies.
Contact: Jackie Wolfe, 362–6892 or 554–7142, or Pat Smith, 628–6322.
Note: Tickets required.

Marching Band Competition

Time: Approximately 9 a.m.–4:30 p.m., April 1.
Place: Ellipse (tentative).
Sponsor: Downtown Jaycees.
Contact: Philip Holl, 272–3033.
Note: Public invited; no charge.

Concert Band Competition

Time: 8 a.m.–8 p.m., April 2.
Place: Departmental Auditorium; 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Sponsor: Downtown Jaycees.
Contact: Philip Holl, 272–3033.
Note: Public invited; no charge.

Cherry Blossom Festival Parade

Time: 11:30 a.m., April 3.
Place: Constitution Avenue, between 7th and 17th Streets, N.W.
Sponsor: Downtown Jaycees.
Contact: Philip Holl, 272–3033, or Robert Ourisman, 423–4000.
Note: Grandstand tickets available.

Salute to the President: Mass Band Concert

Time: 3 p.m., April 3.
Place: Ellipse.
Sponsor: Downtown Jaycees.
Contact: Matthew Weider, 737–7117.
Note: Public invited; no charge.

Grand Ball

Time: 9 p.m.–2 a.m., April 3 (doors open at 8:30 p.m.).
Place: Sheraton Washington.
Sponsor: National Conference of State Societies.
Contact: Barbara or Ed Hews, 938–7458 or 447–7583, or Pat Smith, 628–6322.
Note: Public invited; tickets required.

Senate Bronze Doors

(continued from opposite page)

Left and right: Stars encircled by laurel wreaths and oak leaves, symbolizing civic and military merit.

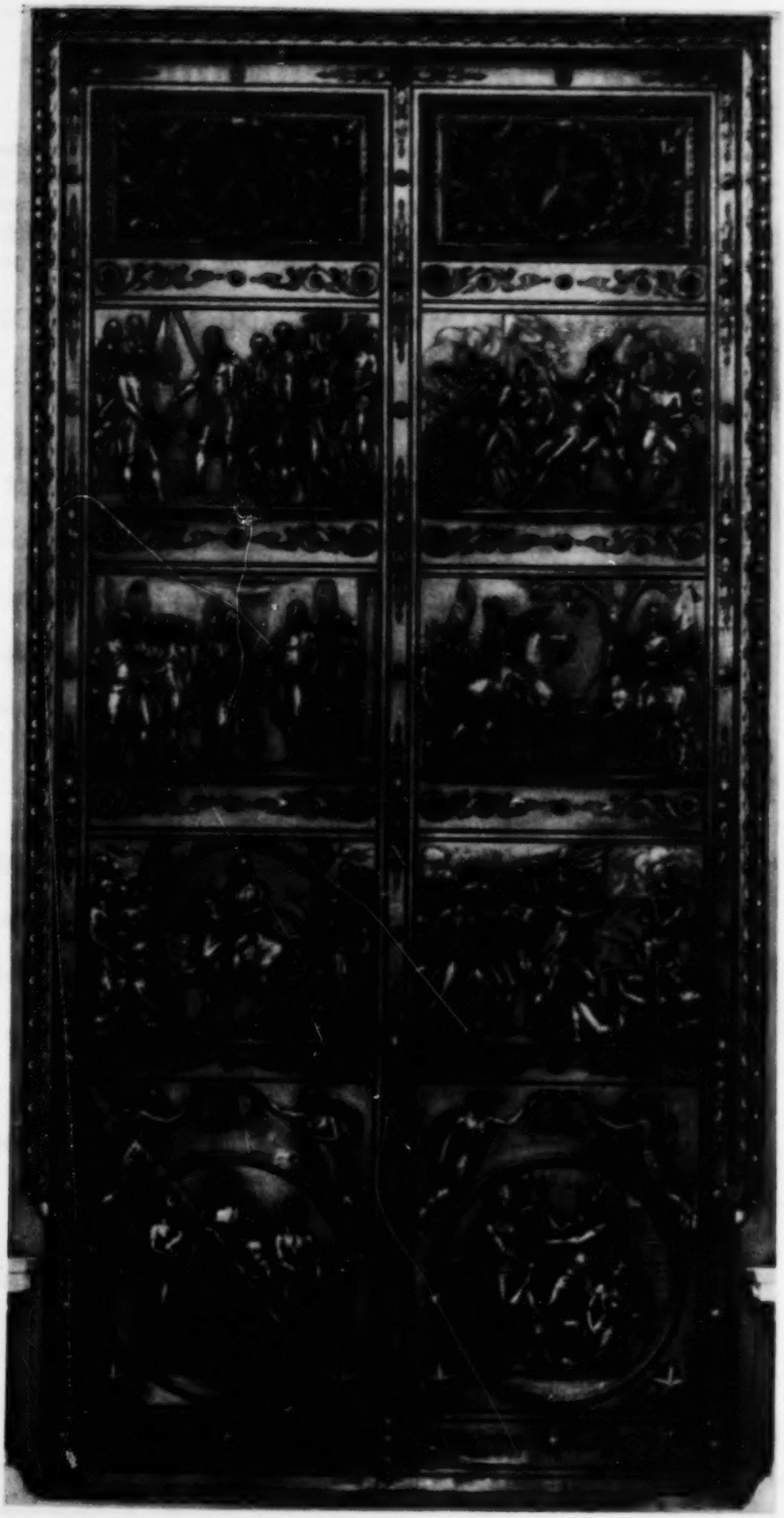
Left: Laying of the U.S. Capitol cornerstone. *Right*: Battle of Bunker Hill and death of Maj. Gen. Joseph Warren.

Left: Washington's inauguration as first President. *Right*: Battle of Monmouth and rebuke of Maj. Gen. Charles Lee.

Left: Ovation for Washington at Trenton, N.J. *Right*: Battle of Yorktown and gallantry of Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton.

Left: Allegorical medallion of Peace and Agriculture. *Right*: Allegorical medallion of War.

This picture was taken in 1962—one of the few times the doors were closed in many years.



If These Are Your Computer Needs, . . .

Matching the computer needs of a Senate office to the available computer systems can be a complex procedure—and, ultimately, a rewarding accomplishment. In the columns on these pages are (1) a list of information and information management requirements applicable to many Senate offices, (2) a list of computer systems available to Senators, committees and officers of the Senate to handle each group of requirements, and (3) a list of the training periods and support functions provided for the systems. The ma-

FOR SENATORS, COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Requirement

Immediate access to:

—the most recent digest and current status of all bills, resolutions and amendments in the 95th, 96th and 97th Congresses.

—current information on all presidential messages, executive communications, petitions, and memorials of the 96th and 97th Congresses.

—timely committee meeting, hearing and markup schedule information for Senators and Senate committees.

—membership lists of committees and information on committee assignments of Senators.

—nominations in the 97th Congress.

—the Senate agenda, which is the daily floor schedule from the Majority Leader's office.

—information on the 42 Standing Rules of the Senate and precedents which have occurred since June 30, 1980 (see "For Your Information," page 16).

Immediate access to:

—legislative status and all digests for bills and resolutions beginning with the 94th Congress and continuing through the 97th Congress on a current basis.

—references to journal articles, law reviews, Congressional Research Service reports, and Congressional publications.

—briefing papers on key issues of public policy prepared by subject specialists at the Library of Congress.

—abstracts of the *Congressional Record* beginning with the 94th Congress (2nd session) and continuing into the 97th Congress on a current basis.

—descriptions of organizations that provide information services in science and technology, social science and humanities.

—Library of Congress computerized card catalog containing references to books cataloged by the library since 1969.

Ability to:

—create documents using a variety of formatting features such as automatic centering, underlining and page numbering.

—edit and update documents easily without retyping.

—print draft, final and camera-ready copy.

—store documents for as long as needed.

—retrieve documents whenever needed.

. . . Take a Good Look at These Systems

terial was provided by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Senate Computer Center, which is under the jurisdiction of the Senate Sergeant at Arms. Additional information about the systems and how to request them can be obtained by calling the computer center's Educational Services and Support staff on extension 41517.

System	Training and Support
Legislative Information System (LEGIS).	An overview session and demonstration are held weekly in the Russell Building. Two half-days of basic "hands-on" training on the LEGIS and SCORPIO systems are offered weekly at the computer center.
Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-Line (SCORPIO)	An overview session and demonstration are held weekly in the Russell Building. Two half-days of basic "hands-on" training on the LEGIS and SCORPIO systems are offered weekly at the computer center.
Advanced Text Management System (ATMS)*	Four-day "hands-on" classes are held twice a month at the computer center.

**Being used by certain Senators in a pilot project.*

(Continued on next page)

COMPUTER *(continued from page 11)*

Requirement

Need for:
- —a method for creating many similar but individualized letters.
- —weekly reports containing statistical information about constituent concerns and office production.
- —automatic transfer of constituent names and addresses to the Senate newsletter mail file for follow-up or general mailings.
- —communication capabilities that enable Capitol Hill and State offices to coordinate the mail process.
- —casework tracking capabilities
- —staff scheduling capabilities.
- —inter- and intra-office electronic mailbox.
- —correspondence tracking system which provides daily mail logs and duplicate checking.

Ability to:
- —locate information in the office files quickly and easily, without the need for duplicate copies.
- —track the status of projects, loans and grants.
- —cross-reference committee reports, hearings, legislation, and other documents.
- —update the mail file system through automatic transfer of names and addresses.

Ability to create and maintain files of constituents' names and addresses to be used for lists and labels for newsletters and other large mailings.

Need for reports which display federal budgetary information not usually contained in other published budget documents. The reports are produced from presidential budget data prepared three times a year by the Office of Management and Budget in conjunction with the President's January, March and July budget submissions to Congress.

Need for reports about the distribution of federal funds to States and counties using the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds information compiled annually by the Executive Branch and the demographic information from the County/City Data Book. (The Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds information will not be compiled by the Executive Branch for fiscal year 1981. Information received for prior years is being retained by the computer center.)

Need for reports about the distribution of federal assistance funds, including reports on grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan guarantees. Reports include information on recipients, geographic areas, amounts of federal and non-federal funding, project descriptions, and other identifiers. The reports include both detailed lists of assistance transactions and summary analyses by type of recipient and other categories.

System	Training and Support
Correspondence Management System (CMS)	Demonstrations and implementation workshops are offered on an as-needed basis at the Russell Building. Two types of skills-training courses are provided at the computer center: self-paced, computerized lessons that simulate the Correspondence Management System and instructor-led courses. The average completion time for a self-paced lesson is approximately three hours. Instructor-led classes may be completed in one to eight half-day sessions.
Automated Indexing System (AIS)	Workshops and consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Newsletter Mail File System	Workshops and consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Budget Analysis System (BAS)	Consultations to determine report specifications are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Geographic Reporting System (GRS)	Consultations to determine report specifications are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Federal Assistance Analysis System (FAAS)	Consultations to determine report specifications are arranged with offices on an individual basis.

(Continued on next page)

COMPUTER *(continued from page 13)*

Requirement

Need for assistance in the design, administration, tabulation and analysis of constituent and institutional surveys.

Need for assistance with statistical analysis of information in support of legislative activities, including consultation on sources of information, acquiring data, and producing and interpreting statistical reports, in both tabular and graphic form.

Ability to produce black-and-white or color graphics, including business-type graphs, map graphs showing all or sections of the United States, and special relationship networks.

FOR COMMITTEES ONLY

Ability to maintain, update and print tables of numerical data, and to perform simple and complex calculations to support:

- —the preparation of committees' March 15 "Views and Estimates Reports."
- —reauthorization, oversight and program evaluation processes. And to use data from the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office, the Bureau of the Census, and other sources such as the General Accounting Office's LAPIS data base.

Need for regression analyses of economic time series.

The need for specialized abstracting and indexing systems for legislative activities in which large numbers of documents are under review.

The ability to store, retrieve and make on-line updates to voluminous legislative histories.

Need for specialized policy analysis data bases; e.g., data bases which can be used for actual and experimental data and formulas to observe probable outcomes of alternative policies.

System	Training and Support
Survey Services	Consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Statistical Analysis Services	Consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Graphics Production	Consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
FOR COMMITTEES ONLY	
Program Review System (PRS)	Training and consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Economic Analysis*	Training and consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Investigative Document Abstract and Indexing System*	Training and consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Legislative History Index*	Training and consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.
Specialized systems have been developed for analysis of agency personnel requirements, analysis of contercyclical programs, and analysis of probable effects of alternate policies on programs of other jurisdictions.*	Training and consultations are arranged with offices on an individual basis.

******Available on a limited basis.*

For Your Information

New Information System . . .

"On behalf of the Senate Majority Leader, Senator Howard H. Baker, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, I am pleased to announce the availability of a new information system for use by Senators and their staffs on computer terminals located in their Capitol and Senate office building suites. This new information system was authorized by the committee at the request of the Majority Leader and is composed of precedents of the Senate and the Senate Standing Rules. The system was developed by staff in the Secretary's and the Sergeant at Arms' offices, and the Rules Committee.

"All precedents which have occurred since June 30, 1980, have been entered into the system and thus serve to provide a supplement to the 1981 edition of *Senate Procedure.* Additional precedents will be entered as often as possible. In future years, older precedents selected by the parliamentarian for current applicability will be added to the Precedent Data Base.

"The first part of the Rules Data Base consists of the 42 Standing Rules. During the second session of this Congress, the nonstatutory standing orders and resolutions affecting the business of the Senate, and provisions of public laws relating to the Senate, will be added to the Rules Data Base. As changes and additions occur to this information, the data base will be updated accordingly.

"The Majority Leader and I expect these data bases to be extremely valuable to Members and staff of the Senate. We welcome your comments and suggestions on this new information service."

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., *Chairman*
Committee on Rules and Administration.

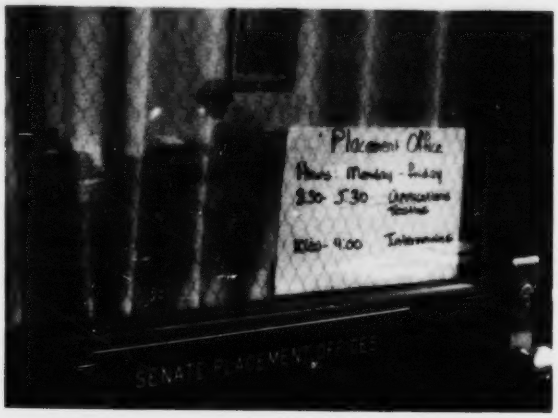
* * *

Historical Symposium . . .

The United States Capitol Historical Society and the Institute of Early American History and Culture, in cooperation with the United States Congress, will sponsor a symposium entitled "An Uncivilized War: The Southern Backcountry During the American Revolution" on March 18 and 19. The meeting will be held in the Caucus Room of the Russell Senate Office Building. The program will consist of four sessions and a concluding lecture, followed by a reception. All of the proceedings, including the reception, will be open to interested persons free of charge, and no advance registration is required. For additional information, contact Professor Ronald Hoffman, 454–2843.

* * *

New Senate Placement Office . . .



The reflection and hand-made sign above tell the story: The new Senate Placement Office is open and doing business. Located in Room B–24 of the Russell Senate Office Building, the facility offers jobseekers a central point at which they can file information for consideration by possible Senate-side employers and provides this information, when requested, to Senate offices seeking new staff personnel. The telephone extension is 49167.

* * *

Change in Contact for Available Rooms . . .

In the list of rooms sometimes available for official hearings, conferences and meetings (March/April 1981 issue: "Looking for a Room? Need Some Help?"), the following changes should be made for rooms 4110 and 4200 in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, both of which are under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Change the contact to *Bailey Guard* and the telephone extension to *47854.*

Because of increased committee use, the availability of the rooms is limited, according to Guard.

IN REVIEW

Right away, you know these two books are going to be very, very different—despite the apparent similarity of subject matter.

CONGRESS AND ITS MEMBERS, by Roger H. Davidson and Walter J. Oleszek (Congressional Quarterly Press, 486 p., $8.75) has a hefty feel to it, a pair of well-known scholar-authors, a sober title, and a cover design that, while attractive, is conventionally photo-realistic, a nice angle shot of the Capitol steps.

Further investigation confirms initial impressions. Its table of contents is lengthy and detailed, reflecting an effort to cover its subject comprehensively in more-or-less standard analytical categories. Not surprisingly, the authors utilize the preface to identify the book's primary purpose to be that of a textbook—though CQ's series editor, Robert L. Peabody, holds out the prospect that it may serve to motivate a future Congressman or more. (Given the high quality of the book and the low level of popular understanding of the Congress, this is a modest aim, indeed.)

TRIBES ON THE HILL: An Investigation into the Rituals and Realities of an Endangered American Tribe—The Congress of the United States, by J. McIver Weatherford (Rawson, Wade, 311 p., $13.95) is quite another phenomenon. Its flamboyant title, exotic cover (a totem pole topped by the Capitol Building), and its author's credentials (Ph.D. in anthropology) announce a more "creative"—if not totally unique—kind of attempt to comprehend the Congress.

Accordingly, the book's content, with its heavy emphasis on clan and culture, myth and ritual, and the author's rather candid confession that his anthropological research involved spending "more time sitting at the American Cafe than on the floor of the Senate and more time dining at La Brasserie than listening to committee hearings" tends to reinforce the impression of unconventionality.

These first impressions of wildly different approaches stand up. Davidson and Oleszek employ a single, strong, unifying theme throughout their book, the existence of two Congresses instead of one—the institutional body and the collection of 535 highly individual Representatives and Senators. They develop and apply this theme to all aspects of Congressional organization and operation, weaving it skillfully and consistently into their four-part discussion of how members of both bodies get here and what they do here; how they function through their leaders, parties, staffs, committees, and procedures; how and with what effect they make decisions; and what this has all meant in terms of policy and institutional change. It is the measure of their achievement that they have taken a theme that is not new (a fact they readily acknowledge) and used it so effectively that hitherto stale concepts of Congressional structure and function are given new freshness and meaning.

Weatherford's theme is less systematic and more diffuse. The American Congress and its members, he says, behave in ways that are fundamentally unchanged from those of earlier civilizations and societies, from the primitive pig-and-yam farmers of New Guinea to the courtly ritualists of Versailles. These constants of reality—seeking and excercising power, building alliances, domesticating enemies, extending influence, and manifesting the displays and dances and pomposities of officialdom—are as characteristic of the Congress as of a tribal council. Thus, he holds, the methods and categories of anthropology, and the metaphors and analogies they spawn, are capable of improving our understanding of life on Capitol Hill, a site "enshrouded in the fogs of myth" and floating "just beyond the grasp of the rest of the world."

Hyperbole? Yes, and just as it occasionally enlightens, it more often obscures and confuses, and thus accounts, in part, for the less than total credibility Weatherford's techniques inspire.

These differences in tone and style and manner are as important as those of theme and method. Where Davidson and Oleszek are restrained and matter-of-fact and largely non-judgmental, Weatherford is alternately outrageous and playful, addicted to exaggeration, and excessively iconoclastic. Where *Congress and its Members* reveals careful editing, organization and documentation, *Tribes on the Hill* betrays what looks like haste, carelessness and inconsistency. The former's most serious inaccuracy, for instance, results from what may have been a transposition of numerals; it shows "some 23,500" working for the legislative support agencies: Congressional Research Service, General Accounting Office, Congressional Budget Office, and Office of Technology Assessment. The number is actually closer to 6,500 which, when added to the 17,000 employees attributed to the Congress, totals 23,500. Weatherford's errors are both more frequent and less excusable, the most egregious of which has Representative Joel Pritchard, R-Wash., losing in 1980 because of his opposition to the Tennessee-Tombigee project. In fact, Congressman Pritchard was reelected with 78 percent of the vote.

Yet, for all their differences, the two books may have more in common than meets the casual eye; they are certainly complementary. More than that, they are both the products of concerned study by authors who really care about the Congress, who view its weaknesses and contradictions with unease, and who see this complex institution as its own worst enemy.

Davidson and Oleszek reach this conclusion gradually, almost reluctantly or tentatively, fearful, perhaps, of violating the neutrality expected of a textbook. Ultimately, they force themselves to ask the tough question, "whether an institution embracing so many disparate motives and careers can continue to function as a coherent whole." Weatherford displays no such hesitation. The question is his whole point, a conclusion toward which he has been driving from the very beginning of his book, relentlessly, colorfully, often irrelevantly, sometimes compellingly.

BETWEEN PEACE AND WAR: The Nature of International Crisis, by Richard Ned Lebow (Johns Hopkins, 361 p., $24.50). This book is nearly as good as its subject is both timely and important—which is meant to say a great deal. It represents a rewarding effort to integrate history and political science as tools to discover and classify the forms of international crisis and to understand the relative significance of underlying and immediate causes of war. Among his conclusions, he finds that states are more likely to act aggressively when they preceive themselves to be weak than because they believe they are strong. He also finds that, "Good crisis management ... requires the existence of a relatively open decision-making environment, a cohesive political elite, and a serious commitment on the part of policy-makers to avoid war." This is an impressive work: richly researched, respectful of distinctions, and very readable.

MARXISM AND THE SCIENCE OF WAR, edited by Bernard Semmel (Oxford, 318 p., $45, $17.95 paper). This is a quite fascinating documentary history and analysis of Marxist theory as it has shaped, and been shaped by, developments in military science, especially concerning nuclear war. The author/editor reviews this interaction in an effort to appreciate why the Soviet view of conventional and nuclear war differs so profoundly from that of the West. "Unlike the makers of western military doctrine, who have been understandably cautious, and even somewhat intimidated by the threats posed by a nuclear war, the Soviet strategists have usually seen such a war as not only practicable but winnable." Khrushchev, the author adds, was an exception, and his "heresy" may have cost the Soviet leader his job.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STRATEGY: Policy and Process, by Amos A. Jordan and William J. Taylor, Jr. (Johns Hopkins, 618 p., $30). Although this is a textbook, authored by professional military people (West Point faculty), comprehensive and detailed, it is also a blunt appeal for a "strong, self-confident America," willing "to be and act as a major power." The book's tone, however, is most vigorously set by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor who, in his brief foreword, stresses the "predominant role of the president," and states flatly that the chief executive "is alone responsible for the goals, means, and outcome of all national policy." He praises the authors' broad concept of national security, which he summarizes as the protection of an extensive range of "national valuables"—"at home our people, our political institutions, the national economy, and vast reserves of human and natural resources. Abroad, we must be ready to protect thousands of nationals, allies, scores of public and private investments, military forces, bases, and markets"...and such intangibles as "the principles of the Bill of Rights, and of the United Nations charter, our treaty engagements, a favorable balance of power, freedom of the seas, and our international reputation." A useful book.

THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY, by Jacques S. Gansler (M.I.T., 355 p., $19.95). The author, who has held leading positions in the defense establishment (both Department of Defense and industry), believes that implementation of his recommendations would add well over $3 billion a year to DOD's purchasing power and would make the defense industry "far more responsive to future demands for rapid increases in the production of military goods." His intensive—and impressive—dissection of that industry reveals serious weaknesses and imbalances which threaten the capacity of the military and its suppliers to perform their essential tasks.

* * *

Other recent books received by Staff—all of which are available for review by Congressional staffs in a special section of the Madison Congressional Reading Room—include:

America's Impasse: The Rise and Fall of the Politics of Growth. By Alan Wolfe (Pantheon, 300 p., $16.50).

The Computerization of Society. By Alain Minc; introduction by Daniel Bell (M.I.T., 206 p., $4.95 paper).

Corwin on the Constitution, Volume I: The Foundations of American Constitutional and Political Thought, the Powers of Congress, and the President's Power of Removal. Edited by Richard Loss (Cornell, 392 p., $32.50).

Death March: The Survivors of Bataan. By Donald Knox (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 507 p., $19.95).

Energy and the National Defense. By Howard Bucknell III (Kentucky, 255 p., $19.50).

Essays in Contemporary Economic Problems: Demand, Productivity, and Population, 1981–1982 edition. William Fellner, project director (American Enterprise Institute, 360 p., $9.25 paper).

Financing Community Colleges: An Economic Perspective. By David W. Breneman and Susan C. Nelson (Brookings, 235 p., $22.95, $8.95 paper).

The Hidden Election: Politics and Economics in the 1980 Presidential Campaign. Edited by Thomas Ferguson and Joel Rogers (Pantheon, 352 p., $16.50).

The International Bill of Rights: The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Louis Henkin, editor (Columbia, 533 p., $35).

International Politics: Policymakers & Policymaking. By Robert L. Wendzel (Wiley, 494 p., $18.95).

Just in Time: Immediate Help for the Time-Pressured. By Robert D. Rutherford (Wiley, 216 p., $12.95).

MX: Prescription for Disaster. By Herbert Scoville, Jr. (M.I.T., 242 p., $6.95 paper).

Natural Resources and the State: The Political Economy of Resource Management. By Oran R. Young (California, 238 p., $19.50).

Neighborhoods and Urban Development. By Anthony Downs (Brookings, 201 p., $22.95, $8.95 paper).

The New Kingmakers: An Inside Look at the Powerful Men Behind America's Political Campaigns. By David Chagall (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 420 p., $14.95).

No Place of Grace: Antimodernism and the Transformation of American Culture, 1880–1920. By Jackson Lears (Pantheon, 395 p., $18.50).

Organizing the Executive Branch: The Johnson Presidency. By Emmette S. Redford and Marlan Blissett (Chicago, 287 p., $21).

Personal Financial Survival: A Guide for the 1980s and Beyond. By David M. Brownstone and Jacques Sartisky (Wiley, 372 p., $19.95).

The Politics of Reproductive Ritual. By Karen Ericksen Paige and Jeffery M. Paige (California, 392 p., $25).

The President as Policymaker: Jimmy Carter and Welfare Reform. By Laurence E. Lynn, Jr. and David deF. Whitman (Temple, 364 p., $19.95, $9.95 paper).

The Public Involvement Manual. By James L. Creighton (Abt Books, 343 p., $19.50).

The Prudent Peace: Law As Foreign Policy. By John A. Perkins (Chicago, 262 p. $28).

The Rise of Fascism. By F. L. Carsten, second edition (California, 279 p., $18.50).

The Road to Dignity: A Century of Conflict. By Thomas R. Brooks (Atheneum, 242 p., $14.95).

The Secretary of Defense. By Douglas Kinnard (Kentucky, 257 p., $19.50).

There is a River: The Black Struggle for Freedom in America. By Vincent Harding (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 472 p., $19.95).

United States Relations with Mexico: Context and Content. Edited by Richard D. Erb and Stanley R. Ross (American Enterprise Institute, 298 p., $7.25 paper).

The University and the Public Interest. By A. Bartlett Giamatti (Atheneum, 197 p., $12.95).

Add to these the latest volume in Congressional Quarterly's invaluable series, *Congress and the Nation, Vol. V, 1977–1980,* as close to an indispensable reference work as you're likely to find. Massive in size (1,200 large-size pages) and in price ($85), it is a condensed but detailed record of significant Congressional, political and presidential developments during the past four years.—*By Frank Keenan, book editor.*

CAPITOL CASES

This issue presents cases involving the civil liability of Congressional employees for conduct during an investigation, an attempt to challenge committee ratios in the House, and an unsuccessful effort to reverse a judicial decision because of Member conduct. Additionally, two cases formerly commented upon are updated.

Speech or Debate Immunity of Congressional Investigators (Benford v. *Holton,* U.S. District Court for Maryland, affirmed by Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals*)*

During a Congressional committee investigation of alleged abuses in the sale of insurance to the elderly, several staff members went "undercover" with respect to the plaintiff in this case. One staffer represented to the plaintiff, an independent insurance agent, that she wished to sell insurance and brought him to a meeting with two other staffers who represented that they were interested in purchasing insurance. Unknown to the plaintiff, his sales talk was videotaped by employees of a television network and broadcast on two evening news programs. He sued all the staffers involved and the network for various constitutional, statutory and common-law torts alleged to have been committed through the entire process of leading him to the meeting, taping it, and broadcasting it.

At issue in this part of the decisionmaking was the claim of the staffers that they were absolutely immune from suit and that they could not even be brought into court because of the speech or debate clause of Article I, sec. 6, cl. 1, of the Constitution, which provides that no Senator or Representative may be legally proceeded against "for any Speech or Debate in either House ... " As interpreted by the Supreme Court, this clause protects more than simply speaking on the floor of the particular house; it includes conduct at committee hearings, the preparation of reports, and the distribution of information for legislative purposes. Moreover, the clause protects a Member's aides to the same degree he is protected because, as a practical matter, a Member could not operate without assistants.

However, not every act which somehow relates to the legislative process is encompassed within the protection of the clause. The Supreme Court has limited its scope to acts which are clearly a part of the legislative process. In order for actions not constituting actual speech or debate in either house to be covered, "they must be an integral part of the deliberative and communicative processes by which Members participate in committee and house proceedings" with respect to legislative matters [*Gravel* v. *U.S.*, 408 U.S. 606, 625 (1972)]. Both houses have broad powers to investigate in connection with their legislative authority, and thus the courts in this case were called upon to determine whether the taping and the subsequent broadcasting of the plaintiff's sales pitch came within the boundaries of the Congress' protected conduct.

With regard to the taping, the courts construed applicable Supreme Court and other judicial precedent to stand for the proposition that the speech or debate clause did not shield unlawful and unconstitutional practices. Because the plaintiff alleged that the taping was both unlawful and unconstitutional, and because, on the facts alleged, there appeared to be substance to the claim, the courts held that the staffers had no immunity under the clause. The broadcasting claim, the courts thought, fell within clear precedent to the effect that publication of material that would be protected if spoken on the floor or in committee or distributed outside Congress in the course of the legislative process, was not essential to the deliberations of Congress and not a part of the deliberative process. The "informing function" was not a part of the protected legislative function. Thus, the staffers had no absolute immunity to this claim, either.

On October 16, 1981, the Supreme Court refused to review the decisions of the lower court in this case. It will now presumably go to trial on the merits, and the staffers will be able to defend themselves against the substance of the claims as well as to put forward other less absolute immunities.

Speech or Debate Bar on Suits to Challenge House Committee Ratios (*Vander Jagt* v. *O'Neill*, District of Columbia District Court, October 8, 1981)

Fourteen Republican House Members sued the Speaker and other Democratic leaders, contending that they had provided the Minority party members with fewer seats on certain committees than they were entitled to.

The district judge held that the Member plaintiffs had "standing" because they had suffered a tangible injury which the court might be able to remedy and thus they could bring the action. (See "Capitol Cases," January/February 1981, July/August 1981, and September/October 1981.) Nevertheless, the court dismissed the action, holding that, whatever the merits of the issue, the Member defendants were immune from suit under the speech or debate clause. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants were being sued in their party caucus roles in the House, and thus their conduct was not official and, therefore, was outside the boundaries of the clause. However, the court determined that Members' roles in party caucuses were so interrelated with the conduct of legislative affairs in committees and on the floor that they were, therefore, actions in performance of legislative duties. Regardless of the merits of the suit, the clause prevented the court from considering it.

Moreover, the court thought that independently of the speech or debate clause, the questions presented might well present "political questions" outside the scope of judicial power. This consideration arose out of the fact that the caucuses are governed by House rules, and the Constitution specifically commits to each House, in Article I, sec. 5, cl. 2, the power "to determine the Rules of its Proceedings."

Ex Parte Member Contacts in Judicial Proceedings (*Simer* v. *Rios*, Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, October 7, 1981)

Plaintiffs attacked the governmental administration of a federal program to provide emergency assistance to poor and elderly people to pay fuel bills. The parties negotiated a settlement which was presented to and approved by the district court under which unspent funds would be expended in other programs to reduce the impact of high energy costs upon the poor and elderly. Following adverse newspaper comment upon the settlement, a Senator wrote to the director of the program protesting implementation of the terms, and sent a copy of his letter to the district judge. Also, a public interest legal group representing the Senator and other Senators initiated steps to seek a reversal by the district court. The plaintiffs did not receive copies of the Senator's letter, the legal group's papers, or the notice of its participation in a called hearing. Thereafter, plaintiffs appealed on a number of grounds, including objections to the conduct of the legal group and the Senator.

Two grounds were alleged. The first, rejected by both the majority and the dissent, was that the Senator's actions in sending the letter and participating in the challenge constituted a violation of separation of powers. Such a violation must stem, the judges agreed, from at least a potential disruption of the constitutionally assigned function of one of the branches, and there was no such potential here. Second, it was alleged that the *ex parte* contacts with the judge by the Senator and the legal group denied plaintiffs due process because they were kept uninformed of significant challenges to the settlement. The majority observed that failure to serve copies of the papers on the plaintiffs violated rules of procedure and were "extremely troubling," but that due process was not denied because the plaintiffs thereafter had full opportunity to controvert the position of the legal group. The dissent argued that the *ex parte* contacts were highly improper and that a hearing would not have been called without them having taken place. He thought they had been prejudicial and would have reversed for further proceedings because of them.

Capitol Cases Updates

Legislative Veto

On October 5, 1981, the Supreme Court agreed to review the *Chadha* case ("Capitol Cases," March/April 1981), in which the Ninth Circuit held unconstitutional a legislative veto device attached to the immigration laws. The Senate and House of Representatives are parties to the action in the Supreme Court and will defend the validity of the statute. This is the first case accepted by the high court that gives promise of a pronouncement on the merits of this much discussed question, although the character of this particular veto provision makes the case somewhat idiosyncratic. However, there are several aspects of the case, centering around the ability of Chadha to obtain the relief he seeks through other means, that suggest the Court may not reach the merits of even this veto device. Therefore, a decision on the merits seems unlikely, and if the Court does reach the issue, it may have little bearing on the vitality of other legislative vetoes.

Member Standing

On November 9, 1981, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of a three-judge federal district court in Idaho (*McClure* v. *Carter*, "Capitol Cases," July/August 1981), dismissing a case brought by a Member of the Senate to contest the appointment of a House Member to a judgeship. The effect of the high court's action is to sustain on the merits the lower court's ruling that the Senator lacked "standing" to institute a judicial action on the issue.—*Johnny H. Killian, senior specialist, American Constitutional Law, Congressional Research Service.*

Updated Version of Liaison Handbook Available to Hill Staff

An updated version of the "Congressional Liaison Handbook," compiled by the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, is now available to Congressional staff.

Included in the publication are the names and telephone numbers of Congressional liaison officials, turn-around times for replies to Congressional correspondence, lists of the most requested publications, and similar information for 13 federal departments and 21 independent agencies.

The handbook consists of approximately 60 pages in looseleaf form. In general, each entry includes an introductory paragraph dealing with the responsibilities of the department or agency, and then one or two pages of brief, specific information.

Senate and House staff aides can obtain copies by calling Barbara Johnson, 634–3429.

TIMELY AND TOPICAL

From the
Legislative Branch
support agencies

Office of Technology Assessment

Computer-Based National Information Systems: Technology and Public Policy Issues. September 1981, 176 p., OTA-CIT-146. The growing computer revolution (OTA terms it "radical") and the sophisticated information systems it spawns are generating public policy issues "at a rate that may be outstripping the ability of the Federal Government to respond," according to this fascinating, valuable and very readable report.

The United States, OTA says, seems to be falling rapidly behind the private sector in the use and management of computer/information technology, appears to lack a coherent information policy to rationalize and update often conflicting laws and regulations, and diffuses responsibility for policymaking among many executive agencies and Congressional committees. In this first of four studies, OTA aims to (1) provide a general introduction to computer-based information systems, (2) provide a framework for understanding relevant policy issues, (3) survey the state of the art in computer and related technologies and industries, and (4) establish a foundation for three related OTA studies in the areas of computerized criminal history records, electronic mail, and electronic funds transfer, all of which are scheduled for publication this year.

In many respects, this is a model study: candid and truly critical in its substantive aspects, nicely organized, well designed and printed, accessible to nonexperts, and supported by good bibliographical notes integrated into the main text.

MX Missile Basing. September 1981, 335 p., OTA-ISC-140. Considered by many to be the best, most comprehensive and most detailed unclassified study of the subject, this report identifies a wide variety of possible MX missile basing modes and evaluates them in terms of: technical risk; degree of survivability; endurance; contribution to weapon effectiveness; effectiveness of command, control and communications; arms control impacts; institutional considerations; impacts on the deployment region; costs; schedule; and impact on stability.

Although OTA does not recommend a single basing mode or a combination, it finds that five basing modes appear feasible and offer reasonable prospects of providing survivability and meeting established performance criteria for ICBMs. These are: multiple protective shelter (MPS) basing, now under development by the Air Force; MPS basing defended by a low-altitude antiballistic missile (ABM) system called LoADS; basing MX missiles in silos and relying on launching them before they can be destroyed by a Soviet attack; basing MX on small submarines; and air-mobile basing, in which MX missiles would be ejected from wide-bodied aircraft and launched in mid-air. However, each of these alternatives, OTA believes, has serious risks and drawbacks, and no basing mode is likely to provide a substantial number of survivable MX missiles much before 1990. Estimated costs of deploying MX missiles under each of these systems range from $15 billion to more than $80 billion.

Congressional Budget Office

Strategic Command, Control, and Communications: Alternative Approaches for Modernization. October 1981, 62 p. The "weakest link" in the nation's present strategic forces, CBO reports, may be the "largely overlooked" system for strategic command, control and communications (C^3), an elaborate network of ground-based radars and early-warning statellites, land-based and airborne command centers, and communications facilities. C^3 systems are designed to alert authorities to a possible attack, permit assessment of the attack's size and targets, and convey the President's orders for retaliation. Since U.S. stragegic doctrine now envisions varied and potentially prolonged exchanges of nuclear weapons—as opposed to 1960s' doctrine which stressed the likelihood of massive but relatively brief nuclear exchanges—the C^3 system should be modernized accordingly.

The Tax Treatment of Homeownership: Issues and Options. September 1981, 94 p. Tax benefits to homeowners, CBO estimates, will exceed $39 billion in fiscal year 1982. More than two-thirds will come from the deductibility of home mortage interest payments. By lowering the after-tax cost of homeownership, CBO believes, these tax breaks have significant effects: (1) resources tend to be shifted into housing at the expense of other capital assets; (2) owner-occupied housing is favored at the expense of rental housing; (3) particularly large savings go to upper-income taxpayers; and (4) the cost of housing is increased.

CBO acknowledges, however, that "current tendencies"—e.g., high mortgage interest rates, stabilizing house prices, falling construction and sales of houses, the spread of variable-rate mortgages, and increased depreciation allowances—may moderate the effects of homeownership tax benefits in the coming decade.

Tax Expenditures: Current Issues and Five-Year Budget Projections for Fiscal Years 1982–1986. September 1981, 120 p. This very useful report, required each year by the Budget Act, projects the level of tax expenditures under each program for each of the next five fiscal years. It contains analyses of current issues involving the use of tax expenditures vis-à-vis general tax cuts and direct expenditure subsidies.

Congressional Research Service

Assessing the Options for Preserving ICBM Survivability. September 1981, 71 p., Report No. 81-222 F. Although this report might be considered an abbreviated version of OTA's larger effort on the subject of MX missile basing, its scope is somewhat broader. It first reviews questions of ICBM vulnerability and the abandonment of land-based ICBMs, and then considers various proposals for treating ICBM survivability: Act as if ICBMs are in fact invulnerable; rely only on bombers and submarines for nuclear deterrence; deploy a large or scaled-down "shell-game" multiple shelter system; defend MX with antiballistic missiles; launch ICBMs on warning of attack; deploy MX on aircraft or small submarines; and diversify strategic forces, perhaps using small ICBMs. For each, the report describes the particular alternative and presents the major arguments for and against it. A very useful document.

U.S./Soviet Military Balance: Statistical Trends, 1970–1980. October 1981, 150 p., Report No. 81-223 S. This statistical summary of U.S. and Soviet armed forces supersedes its well-known 1980 predecessors. It traces quantitative trends for 11 continuous years in 43 categories, from manpower comparisons to functional, regional and organizational match-ups. It allows readers to spot trends, quantitatively, and obtain a sense of the speed and direction of change. Critical comments and notes accompany most of the tables, which reflect significant additions since the last edition. They include, for example, detailed breakouts of Soviet ICBMs by model, and Soviet tanks and other armored vehicles by type. The authors acknowledge that some data differ in detail from those in classified documents. But they insist the patterns are dependable and the compilation is uniquely complete. As valuable as this report obviously is, it should be stressed that, as its subtitle indicates, it is primarily quantitative in nature with little or no assessment or interpretation.

General Accounting Office

Hazardous Waste Facilities with Interim Status May Be Endangering Public Health and the Environment. September 1981, 39 p., Report No. CED-81-158. GAO finds that administration of the 1976 hazardous waste facility permit requirements by Environmental Protection Agency has been dangerously inadequate in several respects: (1) EPA procedures do not include all handlers of hazardous wastes; (2) current EPA regulations, still only interim, do not produce the information needed to identify problems nor do they impose substantive protection requirements; and (3) in the four regions reviewed by GAO, only 12 percent of 7,056 facilities had been inspected by EPA or State agencies, and these inspections were limited primarily to administrative (not substantive) compliance. GAO notes that EPA and State agency officials acknowledge these inadequacies but contend that staffing has not been available to implement a better program; EPA estimates, for example, that based on current staffing/funding levels, it may take up to eight years to develop final hazardous waste facility regulations and to issue permits. The report includes recommendations addressing these problems.—*Summaries by Frank Keenan.*

Congressional aides who want copies of the publications or information about them should call:

CBO: Office of Intergovernmental Relations, extension 62600.

CRS: Telephone number 287-5700.

GAO: Office of Congressional Relations, telephone number 287-5700.

OTA: Publishing Office, extension 48996.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

Congressional Calendar

SENATE

January 25—Second session of the 97th Congress convenes.

February 13-21—Lincoln's Birthday nonlegislative period.

April 3-12—Easter nonlegislative period.

May 29-June 6—Memorial Day nonlegislative period.

July 3-11—Independence Day nonlegislative period.

August 28-September 7—Labor Day nonlegislative period.

HOUSE

January 25—Second session of the 97th Congress convenes.

February 11-16—Washington's Birthday District work period.

April 7-19—Easter District work period.

May 28-June 1—Memorial Day District work period.

June 25-July 11—Independence Day District work period.

August 20-September 7—August/Labor Day District work period.

On the Hill

The Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms are continuing their series of seminars for Senate staff. These programs are directed to all levels of staff expertise. This year they also are being coordinated with the Legislative Institute Program of the Congressional Research Service. Following is the schedule for January, February and March. Individual seminar announcements will be sent at the appropriate times detailing dates, times, rooms, and speakers. For additional information, contact Gail Martin (Secretary of the Senate), extension 43625, or Jeri Thomson (Senate Sergeant at Arms), extension 42341.

January 21 and 26—Ethics in Reporting Requirements (workshop).
February 3—Federal Election Laws (workshop).
February 9—Legislative and Parliamentary Procedures in the Senate.
February 10—Legislative and Parliamentary Procedures in the House.
February 11—Legislative Information Sources and Resources.
February 12—Services of the Senate Library.
February 23—Principles of Management.
March 4—Committee Scheduling.
March 16—Disposition of Senators' Papers.
March 18—Disposition of Committee Papers.
March 23—Supervising Interns.
March 25—Roles of the Manager.
March 30—Legislative Process (for legislative assistants only).
March 31—Parliamentary Procedure (for legislative assistants only).

Also:

January 22—Capitol Hill Information Seminar. This half-day offering by the Congressional Research Service will deal with various information resources available to Congressional staff. Open to all staff. Contact CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

March 8-11—District/State Institute. Like its predecessors, this institute will include meetings and panels on topics such as the legislative and budget processes, research and information sources, letter writing, casework, grants, and Congressional ethics. Contact CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

And Off the Hill

February 12—CRS Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. Sessions deal with the committee process, the mechanics of floor proceedure, and other "nuts and bolts" issues. Fort McNair; Washington, D.C. Contact CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

February 18-20—CRS Advanced Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. This institute is for graduates of the basic legislative institute. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Contact CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

Looking Ahead

National School Boards Association.—January 29-February 2. Hyatt Regency. President's Leadership Conference and Federal Relations Network Conference. Estimated attendance: 600. The leadership conference will be held January 29-31, with offficials of State school board associations considering issues such as the Administration's education policies. The Federal Relations Network Conference will begin on January 31 and end on February 2 with visits to Capitol Hill and a Congressional reception. Contact Ellen Nitzberg, 337-7666.

National Religious Broadcasters.—February 7-10. Sheraton Washington. Annual Convention. Estimated attendance: 2,500. The theme is "The Family." Contact Dr. Benjamin Armstrong, (201) 575-4000.

National Association of Counties.—February 20-24. Washington Hilton. Annual Legislative Conference. Estimated attendance: 1,500. Executive-level men and women from many of the nation's county governments will discuss relevant legislation during conference sessions and personal visits to Capitol Hill offices. Contact Ron Gibbs, 783-5113.

National Governors' Association.—February 21-23. Hyatt Regency. Estimated attendance: 1,100. 1982 Winter Meeting. Approximately 50 of the nation's State and territorial governors are expected to attend. The afternoon of Feburary 23 has been set aside for visits to Congressional delegations. Contact Emogene Baker, 624-7808.

B'Nai B'Rith Women.—February 21-24. Sheraton Washington. Biennial Convention. Estimated attendance: 1,200. Sessions dealing with topics such as the role of women in the legislative process will be supplemented by the participants' visits to Congressional offices. Contact Aileen Cooper, 857-6628.

CONGRESSIONAL
STAFF JOURNAL

General information:

224-9078

Back articles:

287-5700 (CRS)

3/97-8

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

STAFF

97th Congress/Issue 8 March/April 1982

Smoking Areas, Flower, and GM President Included in Top 40 Queries to CRS

But Then a Senator Muses about Pre-Phylloxera

Axiom: If you have to look stupid, don't do it in front of the boss.

Corollary No. 1: If you don't know the answer to something, ask someone about it before the boss asks you.

Abiding by these dictates, Congressional aides turned to the Congressional Research Service 373,000 times during fiscal year 1981 for answers to an astronomically wide range of questions.

Some questions were asked time and time again.

For instance:

Hill staffers seemed to be particularly inquisitive about Theodore Roosevelt's middle name.

They also called repeatedly about the line of presidential succession—this, perhaps, as a result of Secretary of State Alexander Haig's comments in the wake of the assassination attempt on the President.

Questions about the number of States which had ratified the Equal Rights Amendment were also among 1981's Top 40 of the most frequently asked questions.

So, too, were inquiries about the number of presidents' children who have been married in the White House.

One-of-a-Kind Questions

Then there were the usual number of one-of-a-kind questions, which leads to Corollary No. 2: If your boss uses words, phrases or references with which you are not acquainted, remember the original axiom—if you have to look stupid, don't do it in front of the boss—and find out the meaning of his words from someone else, if possible.

An example:

Senator X was making a speech. In most respects, it was what could be called a normal speech on a normal subject in a normal way. Then, suddenly, he was talking about "pre-Phylloxera."

Pre-Phylloxera?

A disease?

Part of a flower?

Enter Corollary No. 2. Puzzled Senate staffers who heard the word turned not to the Senator but

CRS Reference Center, Russell Building.

Y4. R86/2:

to CRS.

Here, in essence, is the answer they received:

In the late 19th century, plant lice known as Phylloxera destroyed a significant number of Europe's grape vines. Although the vineyards were eventually rejuvenated, some connoisseurs contended that the latter-day wines never equaled those of the pre-Phylloxera era. References to pre-Phylloxera, therefore, began to evoke general images of any glorious past—"the glory that was Greece."

So much for pre-Phylloxera. And so much for one-of-a-kind questions. They do add zest to the daily routines of CRS's reference specialists, but those Senate and House staffers interested in plant lice and the verbal imagery which has evolved from their activities are far outnumbered by the aides who want to know whether smoking is permitted in the Madison Congressional Reading Room.

Recurrent Queries

What are the queries that CRS hears most often?

CRS does not have specific query-by-query figures. However, an informal compilation was prepared by one of CRS's reference specialists and checked by her colleagues in the various reference centers. The result was the following list of more than three dozen "most frequently asked questions," to which were added the answers and information about where the answers are available.

In general, each item includes the following:

1. A question. In some cases the questions are precise: *What was Theodore Roosevelt's middle name?* In other cases the questions used in the list are simply representative of a type: *Is it likely to rain on June 13 in the Washington, D.C. area?* (the question might have been asked about any date), or, *Where can I get a copy of the president's speech on refugees?* (the question might have been asked about any speech by the president).
2. An answer of the type a Congressional aide might receive from CRS.
3. A source for the answer which, in some cases, is one of several or many sources and not necessarily the sole source.
4. Where the source—e.g., the book or other reference publication from which the answer was obtained—is available.

Example: As the compilation of questions will show, Theodore Roosevelt did not have a middle name, and this information comes from the *Dictionary of American Biography*, which is available in all CRS reading rooms and reference centers, that is, in "all locations." (The locations and other information about these facilities is included at the end of this article in the response to the often asked question: *What hours are you open?*)

Here are the questions and answers.

Congress, Presidents and the Presidency

Question: **What is the party breakdown of the current Congress?**

Answer: As of February 25, 1982: Senate—53 Republicans, 46 Democrats, and one Independent; House—243 Democrats and 192 Republicans.

Source: CRS Issue Brief 81236.

Available: All locations.

Question: **Who was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives? the Senate?**

Answer: House of Representatives—Jeannette Ran-

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

Published for the United States Senate
by the
Committee on Rules and Administration

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Md., Chairman
Mark O. Hatfield, Oreg.
Wendell H. Ford, Ky.
Howard H. Baker, Jr., Tenn.
Howard W. Cannon, Nev.
James A. McClure, Idaho
Claiborne Pell, R.I.
Jesse Helms, N.C.
Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.
John W. Warner, Va.
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., N.J.
Robert Dole, Kans.
John B. Childers, Acting Staff Director
William McW. Cochrane, Minority Staff Director
Ann B. Cook, Chief Clerk

• • •

John C. Ahlers, *Editor*
Jennifer J. Nelson, *Executive Assistant for Technological Operations*

Telephone: (202) 224-9078.

Address: The Congressional Staff Journal; Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; 305 Russell Senate Office Building; Washington, D.C. 20510.

Subscriptions: Annual (six issues): $11 domestic, $13.75 foreign. Single issues: $2.50 domestic, $3.15 foreign. Mail orders: Make check or money order payable to "Superintendent of Documents" and send to: Superintendent of Documents; U.S. Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone orders: (202) 783-3238 for persons with GPO accounts, Master Charge or VISA.

kin, R–Mont., served 1917–1919 and 1941–1943. Senate—Hattie Caraway, D–Ark., who was appointed in November 1931 to fill the vacancy caused by her husband's death, then elected in January 1932 and reelected later in 1932 and in 1938, serving until January 3, 1945.

Source: *Famous First Facts.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **What is the average age of the current Members of Congress?**
Answer: As of January 31, 1981, 49.2 years.
Source: *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, January 10, 1981.
Available: All locations.

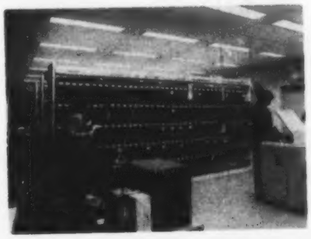
Question: **My boss remembers being on the Senate floor on New Year's Eve a few years ago. When was it?**
Answer: 1970, because the second session of the 91st Congress did not adjourn until January 2, 1971.
Source: Congressional Directory, statistical section.
Available: All locations.

Question: **What is the line of presidential succession?**
Answer: "If by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify there is neither a president nor vice president to discharge the powers and duties of the office of president, then the speaker of the House of Representatives shall upon his resignation as speaker and as representative, act as president. The same rule shall apply in the case of death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as president.

"If at the time when a speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of president there is no speaker, or the speaker fails to qualify as acting president, then the president pro tempore of the Senate, upon his resignation as president pro tempore and as senator, shall act as president.

"An individual acting as president shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current presidential term, except that (1) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of both the president-elect and the vice president-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a president or vice pres-

In This Issue



At left, a Congressional Research Service assistant handles a "hotline" question in the Madison Building, and at right, another CRS aide assembles material in CRS's Senate Information Distribution Center in the Russell Building. An article on the questions most frequently asked of CRS begins on page 1.

Smoking Areas, Flower, and GM President Included in Top 40 Queries to CRS. . .*(the questions CRS is asked most frequently—and the answers)* 1
From Eighth Amendment to Squashed Bugs, It's All Part of Prison Casework. . .*(a "shop talk" article on casework involving prisoners)* 8
U.S. Prisoners Abroad Have Privacy Rights As Well As Human Rights. . .*(what the State Department can do, and cannot do, when citizens are jailed overseas)* 10
Reading Text One Syllable at a Time Is Aid to Ef-fec-tive Proof-read-ing. . .*(a discussion of the importance of proofreading and how it can be done well)* 12
Listen, My Children, and You *Might* Hear. . .*(some observations on effective listening)* 13
For Your Information. . .*(Hill-related notes, notices and the like)* 14
In Review. . .*(some new publications worthy of consideration by Congressional aides)* 15
Capitol Hill Footnotes: The Bartholdi Fountain 18
Capitol Cases. . .*(court cases of interest to the Congress)* 19
Timely and Topical. . .*(official publications from the Legislative Branch support agencies)* 22
Points of Information. . .*(upcoming Hill events; scheduled conventions in Washington)* 24

ident qualifies, and (2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the president or vice president, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

"If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to qualify, there is no president pro tempore to act as president, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under disability to discharge the powers and duties of president, shall act as president: the secretaries of state, treasury, defense, attorney general; secretaries of interior, agriculture, commerce, labor, health and human services, housing and urban development, transportation, energy, education.

(Legislation approved July 18, 1947; amended Sept. 9, 1965, Oct. 15, 1966, Aug. 4, 1977, and Sept. 27, 1979. [See also Constitutional Amendment XXV.])"

Source: *World Almanac.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **How many presidents have been members of Congress?**
Answer: 26.
Source: *Facts about the Presidents.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **How many presidents' children have been married in the White House?**
Answer: Nine children of presidents.
Source: *Facts about the Presidents.*
Available: All locations.

Legislation and Legislative Issues

Question: **How many States have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment?**
Answer: Thirty-five as of January 29, 1982.
Source: CRS Issue Brief 74122.
Available: All locations.

Question: **What is the status of (any bill)?**
Source: SCORPIO, LEGIS and AQUARIUS.
Available: SCORPIO, all locations; LEGIS and AQUARIUS, Senators' and committee offices.

Question: **Where can I get a copy of the president's speech on refugees?**
Answer: In the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **Where can I find federal regulations on . . .?**
Answer: In the *Code of Federal Regulations* and/or the *Federal Register.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **How can I get current clippings on . . .?**
Answer: Go to the Madison Congressional Reading Room and ask for the file you want, or call 287–5700 and ask for current articles on your subject.

Question: **Where can I obtain background information on legislative procedures, the appropriations process, the budget process, and so forth?**
Answer: The CRS *Subject Catalog of Reports in Print* or the Issue Brief menu in *Update.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **What statements were made about (any bill)?**
Source: Congressional Record Index file (CR file), on SCORPIO.

Miscellaneous

Question: **What is the date of Easter in 1983?**
Answer: April 3, 1983.
Source: *World Almanac,* which has a table for 1901–2100.
Available: All locations.

Question: **Is it likely to rain on June 13, 1982, in the Washington, D.C., area?**
Answer: Yes.
Source: *Hagerstown Almanac.*
Available: Madison Congressional Reading Room.

Question: **Who is the president of General Motors?**
Answer: F. James McDonald.
Source: *Standard & Poor's Register of Corporations.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **What is the inscription on the Statue of Liberty?**
Answer: "The New Colossus," a poem by Emma Lazarus, was inscribed on a tablet in the pedestal in 1903. It reads:

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.

"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Source: *World Book Encyclopedia.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **What was Theodore Roosevelt's middle name?**
Answer: He had none.
Source: *Dictionary of American Biography.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **Where can I get telephone numbers and addresses for different cities?**
Answer: Call "Directories" in the library's Main Reading Room, 287–5527.

Question: **What is the population of the United States?**
Answer: The 1980 population was 226,504,825.
Available: Call the Census Bureau's statistical information staff, 763–5002.

Question: **What is the national flower?**
Answer: There is no official national flower.
Source: Shankle's *State Names, Flags, Seals . . . and Other Symbols.*
Available: All locations.

Question: **Is that a statue of an Indian on top of the Capitol dome?**
Answer: No. The bronze statue of Freedom is "a woman clad in flowing draperies . . . the head is covered by a helmet encircled with stars and topped with a bold arrangement of feathers and an eagle's head."
Source: *Art in the United States Capitol* (H. Doc. 91–368).
Available: All locations.

Question: **Who was it who said he wanted a simple, frugal government?**
Answer: Thomas Jefferson said, "I am for a government rigorously frugal and simple, applying all the possible savings of the public revenue to the discharge of the national debt; and not for a multiplication of officers and salaries . . . ."
Source: Quotation file.
Available: Madison Congressional Reading Room. Also, all reference centers have standard quotation books.

Economics and the Economy

Question: **When was the last time the Federal budget was balanced?**
Answer: 1969.
Source: *Economic Report of the President*, February 1982, page 318.
Available: All locations. Copies were distributed to all Congressional offices.

Question: **Where can I find investment and business services publications?**
Answer: In alcove 4 in the library's Main Reading Room and in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room in Room 1026, John Adams Building.

Question: **What is the current rate of unemployment?**
Answer: 8.8 percent in February.
Source: Joint Economic Committee recording, 224–3081. For general background and for figures on unemployment in individual States, see CRS Issue Brief 77081.
Available: All locations.

(continued on page 6)

A reference specialist in the Madison Congressional Reading Room . . .

. . . and another reference specialist in the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room.

Question: **What is the current Consumer Price Index?**
Answer: It rose .3 percent in January, and there was an 8.4 percent increase during the past year.
Source: Joint Economic Comittee recording, 224–3081. For background information, see CRS Issue Brief 79282.

Library of Congress and Its Congressional Research Service

Question: **Are books from the Madison Congressional Reading Room circulated?**
Answer: No, but many from the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room and the four reference centers can be circulated, although most are for reference use only.

Question: **What newspapers are received in the Madison Congressional Reading Room, and how long are they retained?**
Answer: The *New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Christian Science Monitor, Los Angeles Times,* and *Washington Post* are received and kept in their hard-copy form for two months.
Note: The Library of Congress retains permanently, on paper or microfilm, 333 United States and 1,024 foreign newspapers. In addition, 192 U.S. and 63 foreign newspapers are kept only on a current basis. Both the permanent files and the current collection are available in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, Room 1026, John Adams Building. Call 287–5690 to determine whether a publication is on file.

Question: **How far back do you keep your newspapers and magazines?**
Answer: Newspapers—one to two months in the form received and five to 10 years on microfilm. Magazines—one to two years, longer for *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report* and *National Journal.*
Available: All locations (but no microfilm in Longworth).

Question: **Is there a microfilm reader available?**
Answer: Yes, in all of the locations except Longworth.

Question: **Do you have a photocopier?**
Answer: All of the reference centers and reading rooms have photocopiers.

Question: **Do you have a telecopier?**
Answer: There are telecopiers in or near the Madison Congressional Reading Room, the Senate Reference Center, and the House Annex Reference Center.

Question: **What is the difference between a "personal" and an "official" Library of Congress loan account?**
Answer:
Personal—
A Member of Congress—or, if acting in the capacity of committee chairman, a committee chairman—signs a personal account form for a Congressional employee.
There is a borrowing limit of three books at a time.
There is a two-week loan period.
Official—
A Member of Congress—or, if acting in the capacity of committee chairman, a committee chairman—signs an official account form to allow a staff member to borrow in the Member's or the committee's name.
There is no limit on the number of books which can be borrowed at one time.
There is a one-month loan period.

Question: **What is the difference between a CRS Report, an Issue Brief, and an Info Pack?**
Answer: A CRS Report contains background or summary-type information on legislation or areas of legislative interest. An Issue Brief contains current information on legislative issues under consideration and is frequently updated. An Info Pack contains general information on a topic of current interest and is especially useful in answering constituents' questions.
Available: CRS Reports and Issue Briefs, all locations; Info Packs, CRS Senate and House Information Distribution Centers. Or call CRS at 287–5700.

Question: **Where can I borrow a projector?**
Answer: From the library's motion picture division; call 287–6338 before 4:30 p.m., Monday—Friday.

Question: **How often are deliveries of packages made?**
Answer: CRS messengers make seven deliveries of books and packages each day. If a staffer cannot wait for materials to be delivered, he should ask to have the items put in the Madison Congres-

sional Reading Room for pickup. He will be called when the materials are ready.

Question: **Am I permitted to smoke in the Madison Congressional Reading Room?**
Answer: Yes, in designated areas.

Question: **What hours are you open?**
Answer:

Madison Congressional Reading Room
Room LM–202
James Madison Memorial Building
Tel.: 287–5700
Anne Ritchings, team leader
Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m.
Saturday, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.
Sunday and holidays, 1–5 p.m.
(when Congress is in session)

House Information Distribution Center (Info Packs only)
Room LM–206
James Madison Memorial Building
Tel.: 287–7106
Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.–5:30 p.m.

Jefferson Congressional Reading Room
Room LJ–109
Thomas Jefferson Building
Tel.: 287–8500
Monday-Friday, 9:30 a.m.–6 p.m.

Senate Reference Center
Room 5
Russell Senate Office Building
Lynne Kennedy, team leader
Tel.: 224–3550, 287–5978
Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.

Senate Information Distribution Center (Info Packs only)
Room 5A
Russell Senate Office Building
Tel.: 224–3550, 287–5978
Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.

Longworth Reference Center
Room B–221
Longworth House Office Building
Tel.: 225–2030, 287–6049
Rhoda Newman, team leader
Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.

Rayburn Reference Center
Room B–335
Rayburn House Office Building
Tel.: 225–6958, 287–6467
Al Christensen, team leader
Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.

House Annex Reference Center
Room H–153
House Annex 2 Office Building
Tel.: 225–4343, 287–6223
Jim Nelson, team leader
Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.

Source: *Congressional Reading Rooms and Reference Centers* (brochure).
Available: All locations.

Up-to-Date and Back Copies of 14 Newspapers Available to Senate Staff

Each day the *Wall Street Journal* is available for Senate staff perusal in the CRS Senate Reference Center, Room 5, Russell Senate Office Building. So, too, are the *New York Times*, the *Baltimore Sun*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and others—in all, more than a dozen papers.

In addition, the reference center usually has current copies of about 90 periodicals with a wide range of appeal. In most cases, back copies of the periodicals are available for the current year and the previous two years.

The available newspapers are as follows, with indications of the availability of back issues:

Balitmore Sun, latest three months; *Barron's*, latest six months; *Boston Globe*, latest three months; *Chicago Tribune*, latest three months; *Christian Science Monitor*, latest three months; *Journal of Commerce*, latest three months; *Los Angeles Times*, latest three months; *National Law Journal*, latest three months; *New York Times*, 1969–present; *Roll Call*; *Village Voice*, latest six months; *Washington Post*, 1970–present; *Washington Star*, 1970–1981; *Wall Street Journal*, 1970–present.

The periodicals are:

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Atlantic; Atlas, Aviation Week and Space Technology; Black Enterprise; Business America; Business Week; CRS Review; Changing Times; Christian Century; Columbia Journalism Review; Commentary; Commonweal; Congressional Digest; CIS Index to Congressional Documents; Congressional Quarterly; Congressional Record; Consumer Reports; Consumer Research; Current Biography; Current History; Daedalus; Department of State Bulletin; Dun's Review; Ebony; Economic Indicators; Economist; Esquire; Facts-on-File; Federal Register; Federal Reserve Bulletin; Forbes; Foreign Affairs; Foreign Policy; Fortune; Futurist; Harper's; Harvard Business Review; Harvard Journal of Legislation; Human Events; International Financial Statistics; Journal of Politics; Kiplinger Washington Letter; Legal Times; and Library Journal.

Also, Life; Money; Monthly Labor Review; Mother Jones; MS; Nation; National Geographic; National Journal; National Review; Nation's Business; New Republic; New Times; New York; New York Review of Books; New Yorker; Newsweek; Official Airline Guide; Oil and Gas Journal; People; Popular Mechanics; Progressive; Psychology Today; Public Interest; Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress; Reader's Digest; Regulation; Saturday Review; Science; Scientific American; Smithsonian; Sports Illustrated; Staff; Survey of Current Business; Time; U.S. Code, Congressional and Administrative News; U.S. News and World Report; Vital Speeches; Washington Consumers Checkbook; Washington Journalism Review; Washington Monthly; Washington Quarterly; Washingtonian; Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents/Public Papers from Truman to the present; and Wilson Quarterly.

From Eighth Amendment to Squashed Bugs, It's All Part of Prison Casework

Some types of casework are less popular in Congressional offices than others. And prison casework is "probably the least popular," according to the author of the following "shop talk" article. She then explains the reason for her opinion and offers some observations on how prison casework is handled in the office in which she works. As in former "shop talk" articles, the staffer makes no pretense to being an expert. Many of the activities she mentions are fairly standard procedure, and she knows it. Therefore, her discussion is neither a lecture nor an analysis—just "shop talk."

In a related article on page 10, the special problems of American citizens arrested or detained in foreign countries are described together with what the Citizens Emergency Center of the State Department can and cannot do to help them.

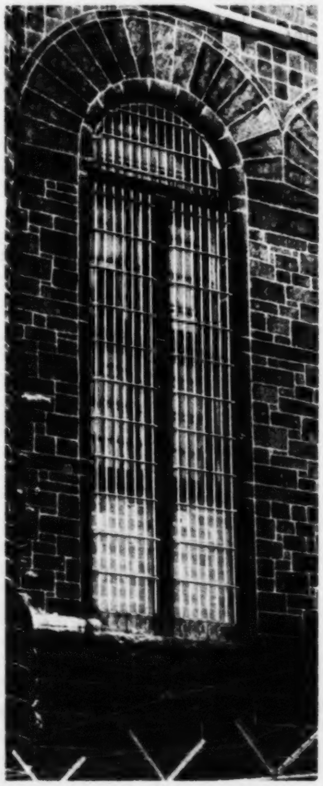
Some prisoners write about double celling. Others write about inhumane treatment. All write that they are innocent and want to be released.

These are the letters sent by prison inmates to United States Senators which filter down to the desks of caseworkers.

This casework category is probably the least popular one in Congressional offices, mainly because most of the matters prisoners write about do not fall within the jurisdiction of members of Congress. Secondly, once a prisoner receives correspondence from a Senator, the inmate thinks he has a pen pal for the length of his sentence, and his letters come in volumes. Inmate correspondence ranges from misspelled, hand-scrawled letters to typed manuscripts that sound as if they were written by a prisoner with the U.S. Code in one hand and a thesaurus in the other.

Consequently, many Congressional offices slap a buck slip on prisoners' letters and ship them off to the Bureau of Prisons, or, for various reasons, simply do not handle this casework.

The policy in our office, as established by the Senator, is that every person who writes deserves the courtesy of a reply. Often that reply must be a turn-down letter explaining that as a member of the Legislative Branch of government, the Senator cannot become involved in the prisoner's tangled legal problems. Other times the Senator's letter will explain to the prisoner that since he is a legal resident of a State other than the one the Senator represents, it would be best if the inmate would contact one of the Senators from that State. If the prisoner has sent a copy of his letter to every member of the Senate, his correspondence is usually just filed unless he comes from our State.



Seeing the Real Problems

In the Senator's largest State office, where the majority of his casework is handled, most of the seven staffers have, at one time or another, handled prison casework. They have come to learn that just because a person is incarcerated does not mean his problem is always one for the prison caseworker.

Some problems warrant the cooperation of several caseworkers, and in some cases the Senator becomes personally involved. For example, in 1977, when the prison and State Department caseworkers were receiving mail from Americans incarcerated in Mexican jails, the Senator flew to Mexico to view the situation first hand. On another occasion, when the daughter of the manager of a major league baseball team was being illegally detained by Mexican police, the Senator expressed his interest by telephone. The girl was released within 24 hours.

While most of the cases are mundane—prisoners who want to be transferred, paroled, moved to a prerelease center, or pardoned—many cases do stand out in our staffers' minds.

Take the young veteran who was serving time in a federal penitentiary for crimes he committed while on the battlefield in Vietnam. In his lengthy letters which he dictated to a fellow inmate, he told his tragic story of how, in the midst of the war, his hatred of the Vietcong grew to the point where he cut the ears off their dead and sent them back as souvenirs to his friends in the United States. This prisoner's letters were filled with cries for help and for psychiatric treatment.

Instead of dealing only with the Bureau of Prisons, the prison caseworker joined forces with the caseworker for Veterans Administration problems in an attempt to obtain the appropriate care for this man.

Immediate Action

Then there was the constituent who was serving a sentence in a penal institution in another State who witnessed the hanging murder of a fellow prisoner. When he reported to prison officials that the death was not a suicide, his life was immediately in danger. Urgent cases like this one can never wait for a Privacy Act form to be signed or for a letter. They are always started by telephone and followed up with correspondence. In this case, the staffer reported the life-threatening situation directly to the warden by phone, and the prisoner was placed in protective custody at once to await the trial where he was scheduled to be one of the witnesses for the State against several prisoners charged with the murder.

One caseworker in a State office who opens the mail each morning carries with her the vivid memory of one prison case. As she took a letter from an envelope, a black bug, about the size of a half dollar, fell into her lap. The fact that the insect was dead—pressed flat by the mail machine—did not ease the shock. The prisoner's brief letter carried his "greetings." He wanted the Senator to be aware of the conditions prisoners at his facility were forced to endure, and he wanted him to have a "souvenir." His message was received loud and clear.

The caseworker, who could certainly understand the prisoner's concerns, contacted prison authorities immediately, asking that the inmate's report of unsanitary living conditions be investigated.

Contacting Wardens, Prerelease Centers

The only prison cases considered as emergencies are those where an inmate's health or welfare is in danger. Some cries for immediate help come from inmates who have contacted prisoners' aid societies or from the families of the person incarcerated. If a prisoner claims he is being physically abused or he has health problems for which he is not receiving medical attention, caseworkers in our office often call directly to the warden of that penal facility.

In some cases where a prisoner is eligible for transfer to a prerelease center, caseworkers will contact various centers to see if there is a bed available and which center would be most advantageous in the rehabilitation process for the particular prisoner.

Prominent Prisoner

Having a former governor of our State serving time in a federal prison provided an interesting twist to our prison casework. The fact that the former governor and his attorney chose the prison where he subsequently served his sentence brought many protests from other prisoners who had no choice in the institution where they were placed.

As inmate mail arrived with requests for transfers to specific institutions, the prison caseworker would often provide information on the proper procedure for a prisoner to file for a transfer within the penal system. When a request had been made through a federal prisoner's case manager, the staffer would then make the prisoner's wishes known to the Bureau of Prisons.

Many constituents contacted the Senator during the former governor's imprisonment expressing their opinion that the former State official should be forced to serve his entire sentence. Others wanted him transferred to a county detention center in Maryland to serve his remaining term. Still others urged that he should be paroled. Despite the volume of mail received on his behalf and the publicity surrounding his case, the staff tried to handle the former governor's case as if he were any other prisoner. Then the Senator joined various other public figures in sending a letter to the president requesting the early release of the former governor. The early release was approved by the president in December, and with the former official's return to his home, our mail on this particular prison case practically ended.

Cruel and Unusual Punishment?

Another area of our prison casework involves the double celling issue that has been in the courts since 1977. Faced with charges that the State has a thousand too many prisoners in double cells, and that double celling is in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (cruel and unusual punishment), State officials have been searching for a solution to this problem for the past four years. Many inmates complain to the Senator of sleeping on mattresses placed on the floor or of being locked in a cell with an inmate they fear. The matter of double celling is a continuing issue, and it has yet to be resolved.

When we receive a letter from a prisoner about double celling, we check immediately with the appropriate prison authorities if the inmate has stated that he thinks his life might be in danger. If there is no indication of possible danger, we handle the case more routinely by taking it up with the warden or the State's Division of Correction.

The Truth of the Matter

Handling prison casework is an eye-opening experience for most staffers. The first thing the caseworker learns is that everything the prisoner writes is not always the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. More than once a prisoner has contacted his Senator, asking him to express interest in the inmate being paroled. The prisoner writes that he is a first-time offender, is eligible (timewise) for parole, and has been a model inmate. There is no reason why his parole should be denied, he says.

However, the story can be a little different when a member of Congress receives a reply from the Bureau of Prisons. It often turns out that this "first-time offender and model prisoner" is serving time for a brutal murder and, as prison officials put it, has "attempted flight" from the prison on different occasions. Things are not always as presented.

Just when the prison caseworker thinks she has seen and heard it all, a collect call comes from a federal prisoner in Walla Walla, Washington. Somehow, she knows, she hasn't.—*Tessa Turner, caseworker in the Baltimore office of Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.*

U.S. Prisoners Abroad Have Privacy Rights As Well As Human Rights

The Department of State is responsible not only for the conduct of our foreign relations but also for the protection and welfare of American citizens traveling or residing abroad. The Bureau of Consular Affairs, the department's largest bureau, is charged with protecting Americans in foreign countries through both the bureau in Washington and United States consular officers abroad.

Although consular affairs performs a number of important services for Americans in the United States and overseas (issuance of passports, performance of notarial and judicial services, resolution of citizenship problems, and similar work), one of its primary goals is to provide assistance to Americans abroad in times of trouble or emergency. Providing timely and effective assistance during unforeseen or emergency situations—when U.S. citizens are arrested or detained in foreign countries, for example—is the task of the bureau's Citizens Emergency Center.

Money, Health Problems; Missing Persons

The center, working in coordination with U.S. consular officers abroad, handles a number of situations requiring emergency assistance. For example, the Financial-Medical Services Division works to assist those Americans who find themselves in financial or medical trouble. The division also works with consular officers in cases involving the death of Americans abroad. The Welfare/Whereabouts Division responds to public and Congressional inquiries concerning Americans who are either presumed to be missing because they have not communicated with relatives or friends for an undue length of time or who must be located urgently because a personal crisis or emergency has occurred in the United States. In the case of disasters, welfare/whereabouts will gather the names of those Americans involved and inform their families of their situations.

Travel Advisories; Search, Rescue Efforts

The Citizens Emergency Center also regularly provides travel advisories on the advisability of travel to certain countries or areas where political or civil unrest, natural disasters, shortage of hotel space or other circumstances may affect the general welfare and safety of Americans abroad. The center also coordinates search and rescue efforts for missing or overdue planes or boats of American registry or carrying American passengers or crew.

Arrests and Detentions

However, it is in the area of the arrest of Americans abroad that the center has perhaps the greatest contact with Congressional staffers.

In 1981, 3,222 Americans were arrested or detained in 105 foreign countries. There are now 1,551 Americans incarcerated abroad, about 38 percent of whom were arrested on drug-related charges.

Whenever an American overseas mission learns of the detention or arrest of a U.S. citizen, a consular officer will make every effort to visit the individual as soon as possible, usually within 24 hours, to discuss the nature of the charges, to provide the arrestee with a list of local attorneys (without recommending any specific attorney), and to ascertain that the individual has not been mistreated while in custody. The consular officer will discuss the arrest with the individual and will determine to whom the individual may wish to have information released regarding his arrest. It should be noted that under the Privacy Act, the department is obliged in all but the must unusual circumstances to follow as closely as possible the individual's wishes concerning release of information.

After the initial arrest, the individual will be visited regularly by a consular officer, at least once a month. The consular officer's role in arrest cases is one of observation and support. He monitors the individual's human rights and physical well-being, delivers mail, food and funds from family or friends, discusses the status of the judicial or other legal processes in the individual's case, and advises interested parties, including the department, of any case developments. A report of each visit is cabled to the center.

The Citizens Emergency Center assists in transferring private funds to our posts abroad for delivery to the prisoners and serves as a point of liaison for concerned families and friends. When an individual's health or life is endangered by inadequate diet or lack of medical care provided by the prison, food dietary supplements and medical care may be arranged through a U.S. government loan authorized under the Emergency Medical and Dietary Assistance Program administered by the center. Though officers at the department and its posts overseas can and do provide informative and supportive assistance, they cannot "spring" an American from detention, serve as the prisoner's legal representative, or intervene in the judicial process of a foreign country.

Around-the-Clock Availability

The Citizens Emergency Center is available for assistance Monday through Friday from 8:15 a.m. to 10 p.m.; telephone—(202) 632-5225. A duty officer is available for emergencies from 10 p.m. to 8:15 a.m. during the week and at all times during the weekend; call (202) 632-1512 and ask for the Citizens Emergency Center duty officer.—*By the Citizens Emergency Center, Department of State.*

Election Law Guidebook Updated, Available Soon

The 1982 Senate Election Law Guidebook will soon be distributed to Senate offices.

The publication was prepared at the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration under the supervision of the American Law Division, Congressional Research Service.

Included in the updated guidebook are important 1982 election dates and the following:

Part I: Constitutional and Federal Statutory Provisions and Other Related Material Regulating the Nomination and Election of United States Senators.

- A. Federal Constitutional Provisions Relating to Election of Senators.
- B. Laws Relating to the Election of Senators.
- C. Campaign Financing, Reporting and Disclosure.
- D. Financial Disclosure Requirements of Legislative Personnel.
- E. Political Activities: Federal Employees.
- F. Political Activities: State and Local Employees.
- G. Political Activities: Community Action Agencies.
- H. Criminal Code Provisions.
- I. Internal Revenue Code, Political Campaign Debts and Contributions.
- J. Laws Relating to the Use of the Congressional Frank.
- K. Communications Media.

Part II: Standing Rules of the Senate Relating to the Election of Senators.

Part III: Analysis of State Election Laws Relating to Candidates for the United States Senate.

Part IV: Campaign Activities by Senate Employees.

Part V: Miscellaneous Tables.

For additional copies, call the Senate Rules Committee on extension 43448.

Reading Text One Syllable At a Time Is Aid to Ef-fec-tive Proof-read-ing

With unwitting assists from some sloppy proofreaders, Senator Mack Mattingly has been renamed in letters to his office as Matt, Max, Mac, Mark and Jack.

Some of the letters have come from other Hill offices.

Congressional staffers who handle proofreading duties can sometimes slough off an occasional, overlooked typographical error (typo), misspelling or even a grammatical error as the result of a temporary lapse in attentiveness on a busy day.

But names are different.

Names are particularly personal. Noticeable. Important.

In proofreading, a prime rule is: Get the names right.

It is easier said than done.

For example, this publication once referred to the then-Majority Leader of the Senate as Senator "Bryd"—this, after the copy had been read dozens of times by professional and nonprofessional proofreaders.

Such mistakes are, let's face it, embarrassing, regardless of the efforts made to prevent them.

But careful proofreading of letters, floor statements, speeches, press releases and similar printed matter can and does eliminate not only embarrassing typos but also those more damaging factual errors which can sometimes demolish the effectiveness of an entire presentation.

Like other office procedures, proofreading on the Hill is tailored to fit the individuality of each Member and his staff.

One office has a staffer who actually holds the title, "proofreader." (A "shop talk" article by him is scheduled for publication in a forthcoming issue.)

In another office, a veteran office manager handles the chore, checking on spellings, style and content, and the receptionist, who folds the mail, acts as a final backup.

Some offices have details such as the proper salutations for letters, the approved use of certain words, and similar items spelled out in their office manuals, and all staffers are expected to conform.

On the other hand, there are those where, in the words of one office manager, "everybody does his own thing"—the administrative aides, the legislative assistants and the press personnel.

Proofreaders from the Government Printing Office are detailed to some Congressional committees and are available, when needed, to others.

The approaches which various Hill offices take to their proofreading requirements are frequently different; the problems are the same.

Some examples from Senate staffers:

"Words that end in 'ant' and 'ent' are frequently misspelled—'relevant,' for instance."

"We try to keep our sentences simple and to use the active rather than the passive mood for verbs."

"When we aren't sure whether or not to capitalize something—the word 'federal,' for instance—we use Webster's *Secretarial Handbook*, which is available in the Senate Stationery Room."

"The words 'affect' and 'effect'—they always seem to cause problems."

"Among the things we look for are redundancies—'currently pending,' for example."

Knowing which words the boss likes and does not like is, of course, extremely important when proofreading, too, especially when the boss is a purist.

On the list of unacceptable words in one office are "contact" as a verb, "hopefully," and "viable" ("The Senator thinks that the work 'viable' is used incorrectly more often than correctly").

Regardless of the types of errors an office is especially eager to avoid, there are certain helpful hints which staffers can heed to make their proofreading more effective. The following were provided by a representative selection of Senate aides:

- Have someone else proofread your work.
- Proofread very slowly, especially when you are beginning.
- If possible, have two people do the proofreading, with one reading aloud from the original version and the other following on the final copy.
- Read *every* word.
- Follow the text with a pencil, moving it from word to word so that each word receives individual attention.
- Pronounce the words to yourself in syllables; if you pronounce "preparation" and there is no "ra" in it, you will probably catch it.

- When a mistake is found, be alert at once for others; many mistakes which pass unnoticed occur in lines in which previous mistakes have already been found.
- Concentrate on what is being said as well as the way in which it is being said. Some of the hardest mistakes to catch are those which are actually words—but the *wrong* words—which, when read hurriedly or without sufficient concentration on the content, "look right."
- Use reference sources to check names, words, grammar, capitalization and similar matters.
- Expect mistakes rather than perfection.

Proofreading a Mock Letter; 16 Changes

The following mock letter was submitted to a Hill aide whose duties include a great deal of proofreading. When it was returned, 16 changes (not shown below) had been made.

A list of the changes and the reasons they were made is on page 21.

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Dear Constituent:

Your letter urging that the Post Office Department issue a stamp in honor of the Botanical Gardens was informative and timely.

I have advocated the issuance of such a stamp during each of the passed three Congresses, and I have discussed the matter with our last two Postmaster Generals. As you might know, Postmaster General John Smith endorsed my proposal, saying that he was "100 percent in favor of the idea. However, no farther action was taken during his prolonged illness before his untimely death.

The new Postmaster General, William Brown, has indicated that he, too, is in favor of such a stamp, and he is scheduled to meet next month about the matter with the Architect of the Captiol, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and I.

Interested persons will be invited to assemble on July 12, 1982 to testify for or against the the proposal. The hearing will be held in the main meeting room of the Senate Committee on Goverment Affairs, and you will be contacted in advance prior to that time

Sincerely,

(continued on page 21)

Listen, My Children, and You *Might* Hear

When the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms held a seminar on effective listening, one of the attendees was a Senate office manager. Her report on the seminar and some of the things she subsequently learned about listening follows.

The sinking of the Titanic, the devastation of Jonestown, Guyana, and the bombing of Pearl Harbor are classic examples of breakdowns in communication and in judgment, we were told. "A message was sent, and listening broke down."

These were cited at a seminar on effective listening as unique and tragic examples of what happens as a result of:

- not listening,
- not hearing, or
- not interpreting correctly what is heard.

But, according to experts, such poor listening techniques are a major problem for many people.

Dr. Lyman K. Steil, a professor in the department of rhetoric at the University of Minnesota and the head of his own consulting firm, led the seminar, which was sponsored by the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms, and used the above historic cases for emphasis. He said we spend 80 percent of our waking hours communicating, and 45 percent of that time is spent listening—and most people listen at only a 25 percent level of effectiveness.

An important point to know is that listening is a learned behavior. It is a skill that has to be practiced and used regularly. We are not born with an ability to listen and, unfortunately, are not trained to listen effectively. A good test: If you are feeling relaxed while you are listening, you are not listening well.

Listening has four basic components: hearing what others are saying; interpreting what is said so it can be understood; evaluating the information and deciding how to use it; and responding, based on what was heard, understood and evaluated.

The best listeners assume that all information is of equal importance since one never knows when one will need to use it.

It is reported that mistakes in listening cost business firms in the United States more than $10 billion a year. And we have all seen in our own offices, and in the political arena in particular, the effects of poor listening, including misinterpretation and occasional devastating results.

Many staffers who attended the seminar have put the information into action. Among the most used helpful hints were the following:

- Repeat what you think you heard, and have the other person repeat what he thought you said.
- Learn not to let your mind wander when listening to a speaker; try not to tune him out because of an emotional reaction toward him or because of something like the color of his tie.
- Take better notes, emphasizing important points and writing down exactly what the speaker says, and then interpret them to determine just what he means.
- Use associations to remember important points.

One person who works with the Senate's computer services said he now listens more attentively to a person's vocabulary in order to achieve effective communication.

Another person said she has tried since the seminar to concentrate on becoming a more "active" listener—which pretty well sums it up.

All the points above were stressed by Dr. Steil in his presentation.

The importance of effective listening is really catching on. Major corporations are offering seminars and training programs to their employees. Groups all over the country are including speakers on the agendas of their annual meetings and conventions to emphasize the value of improving listening skills.

The benefits realized in our personal and professional lives through learning and practicing basic listening skills are enormous and well worth the effort.—*Pam Gell, office manager for Senator Walter D. Huddleston.*

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Official Telegrams and Long-Distance Calls...

"This letter is to advise you of an additional procedure by which you may have official telegrams and long-distance telephone service charges, incurred in Washington, D.C., charged against your Official Office Expense Account.

"Unlike most other allowable expenses incurred by a Senator's office, charges for the above services are billed to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. After each Senator's office has certified its portion of these billings, the Sergeant at Arms reimburses the vendor in question, and sends to the Disbursing Office a list of amounts chargeable to each Senator's O.O.E.A. This procedure eliminates the necessity of each office having to generate a voucher seeking reimbursement for such expenses.

"In those instances where, for some reason, a Senator or a member of his/her staff incurs expenses for official telegrams or long-distance service charges from Washington, D.C., which fall outside the Senate charges billed to the Sergeant at Arms, and for which they are billed personally, reimbursement may be sought from the O.O.E.A. by means of a minor modification to an already existing voucher form. Until such time that preprinted vouchers may be available, the four-part voucher (D.O. Vch form No. 6) should be amended with the following notation as a fifth category when necessary:

"Official telegrams and long-distance calls and related services.

"This procedure will ensure that such miscellaneous expenses are reflected as charges in the appropriate category of your O.O.E.A., and will eliminate the current use of the 10 percent funds for such expenses. If you have any questions, please contact Dennis Doherty or Chris Shunk of the Rules Committee staff on 40284 or 40277."

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., *Chairman*
Committee on Rules and Administration.

* * *

New Placement Office Location...

The new location of the Senate Placement office is Room 15-A, Russell Senate Office Building. The telephone number remains the same—extension 49167.

Applications are available and typing tests are given 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Monday-Friday, and interviews are conducted 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Monday-Friday.

* * *

Change in Available Rooms . . .

Delete from the list of rooms sometimes available for official hearings, conferences and meetings (March/April 1981 issue of Staff): 4110 and 4200 Dirksen Senate Office Building, both of which are under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

IN REVIEW

What do we *really* know about professional political consultants?

By virtue of their growing numbers, their mastery of the "black arts" of media persuasion, the huge sums of campaign moneys they help collect and spend (an expected half-billion dollars in the 1982 mid-term elections), their mythical dominance of candidates for even the highest offices, and the often open-mouthed awe they inspire among those (the news media) from whom we expect more critical analysis, it behooves us all—buyers, users, viewers, and targets of their services—to obtain reliable guidance through the maze-like and manipulative world of behind-the-scenes campaigning.

This is the message, freely paraphrased, of University of Virginia political scientist Larry J. Sabato, author of **THE RISE OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTANTS: New Ways of Winning Elections (Basic, 392 p., $20.95)**. On the strength of his book, into which an enormous amount of work has been invested, it would be hard to imagine a more candid guide or a more revealing guidebook. It is a first-rate job.

Don't be misled, however. This is no witch-hunting, scandal-mongering flight from the unknown. It is a serious, scholarly, accessible, thoroughly researched and documented, and forthrightly critical examination of an enterprise in which a handful of people exercise an awful lot of power.

Sabato summarizes his principal findings:

> Political consultants, answerable only to their client-candidates and independent of the political parties, have inflicted severe damage upon the party system and masterminded the modern triumph of personality cults over party politics in the United States. All the while they have gradually but steadily accumulated almost unchecked and unrivaled power and influence in a system that is partly their handiwork.

He has organized the book most effectively. He opens with an extensive survey of the "consultant corps"—the nature of the business, the variety of services it offers, relationships among consultants and between consultants and their clients, consulting costs, and more. In the next three chapters, 60 percent of the book, he describes and dissects in detail "the key weapons in the consultant's arsenal: polls, media advertisements, and direct mail," in each of which the author finds combinations of impressive skills and serious flaws, both technical and ethical. He concludes the book with chapters on the interrelationships of parties, political action committees (PACs), and political consultants (the parties have suffered at the hands of the other two, he believes), and on "the democratic and ethical dilemmas" posed by the growing prominence of consultants and campaign technology.

These final two chapters serve for Sabato as focal point and summary of his concerns. Political action committees are rivaling the parties without the latter's broader interests and higher purposes. Campaign finance laws have weakened parties and strengthened PACs, stiffened competition for funds, and reduced volunteer participation. Political consultants, themselves, though often "nominally loyal" to a party, are sometimes "proud switch hitters," often "openly contemptuous" of the parties, and for the most part, at least, "indifferent" to the party system. Consultants, too—especially those below the top rank, "no better than renegades," in some cases—account for an aura of "flexible" ethics which the profession has done too little to remedy. Increasingly influential in selecting candidates, consultants have been responsible for choosing people who are better campaigners than office holders. And the press, often involved in symbiotic relationships with consultants, have generally served as promoters rather than as critics.

Despite the sharpness of his own critique, Sabato is seldom simply negative. He recognizes that consultants, by and large, "are hard-working professionals, very bright and capable, politically shrewd and calculating, and impressively articulate." He does not reject the profession nor condemn its techniques—properly used. He wants, conversely, to make consultants and their work *more* professional, better understood, more accountable to public and clientele, more thoroughly integrated with party organizations and operations, and more effectively protected against fraudulent claims and conflicts of interest. And he wants more money, not less, in political campaigns—more money *from* individuals and *for* the parties.

THE NEW KINGMAKERS, by David Chagall (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 420 p., $14.95) could hardly be more different. More "popular" in style and tone than Sabato's book, it consists largely of a series of personality sketches and case histories of the campaigns handled by the author's favorite consultants. Arranged chronologically, it begins with Joe Napolitan's rescue effort with the Humphrey campaign in 1968, but for the most part, it concentrates on the presidential primaries and the general election of 1980. It is the more discursive and the more heavily anecdotal of the two books.

Chagall openly admires the profession and the persona of political consultancy—uncritically and often gushingly so. He contends they have had a positive impact on politics, opening up the system, improving on old-time party bosses, and enabling candidates (those who can find the money) to by-pass political parties and go straight to the people.

Throughout his book, the author's strengths and weaknesses are on display. His fascination with campaign strategies and tactics and the personalities of his subjects is infectious. His accounts of campaigns are often detailed and revealing. He skillfully interweaves enough background to give his stories context and coherence. On the other hand, he accepts too unquestioningly his consultants' claims—and claims too much for his consultants. He is excessively selective, often minimizing or omitting factors which might mitigate his heroes' successes.

In his enthusiasm for consultants, however, Chagall makes puppets of candidates. A statement by a Napolitan associate, quoted approvingly, speaks for the whole book:

> Journalists miss the whole point of an election. They write about the wrong people. The press thinks everything depends on what Carter says or Kennedy says or Reagan says. But it's Napolitan who's quietly using research to identify the things people need to know about the candidates and then getting the candidates to say the right thing on television.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT: 1980 in Retrospect. Jonathan Moore, editor (Ballinger, 336 p., $14.95) provides, among many other things, a healthy antidote to this kind of thinking.

The book is the edited transcript of a three-day, seven-session conference of 32 political consultants, campaign managers and political journalists—and one candidate (John Anderson)—held at Harvard's Institute of Politics just a month after the November election. If it is less than a comprehensive and systematic account of the campaign, it is also something more: a first-hand, first-person review of what really happened, what went wrong, what worked, and why. Insightful and refreshingly candid, it is as revealing of expert fallibility as it is of political ingenuity.

* * *

A host of good books have been received here since our last issue, for most of which the available space does not permit the attention they deserve. They are listed here alphabetically. Where feasible, brief annotations follow the citation. As with the previous books received by Staff, most of these will be made available for review in a special section of the Congressional Reading Room in the Library of Congress' Madison Building, through the cooperation of the Congressional Research Service.

APPEARANCE AND REALITY IN POLITICS. By W. E. Connolly (Cambridge, 226 p., $27.50). Although much of this book is modestly undogmatic and tentative, it represents an imaginative effort to interpret the complex web of relationships between the electorate's aspirations, the economy's operations, and the state's interests in such a way as to encourage a more realistic connection between theory and practice. Effective political action, he seems to be saying, is sometimes inhibited (at the outset) or short-circuited (prematurely) by, respectively, either excessively pessimistic or optimistic expectations aroused by appearances which fail to reflect underlying realities.

BRITISH POLITICAL FINANCE, 1830–1980, by Michael Pinto-Duschinsky (American Enterprise Institute, 359 p., $17.95, $10.50 paper). Britain needs a better way to finance elections, but in the author's judgment, it should not follow the American example of subsidizing candidates and parties.

CLEAN COAL/DIRTY AIR: or How the Clean Air Act Became a Multibillion-Dollar Bailout for High-Sulfur Coal Producers and What Should Be Done About It. By Bruce A. Ackerman and William T. Hassler (Yale, 203 p., $20, $5.95 paper). This is an excellent case study of the links between legislation and administration. The authors argue that Congress made the mistake of giving the Environmental Protection Agency too explicit a set of directions, which permitted both environmentalists and coal producers to exploit "the prevailing ignorance" for their own purposes.

COMMUNISM SINCE WORLD WAR II. By Adam Westoby (St. Martin's, 528 p., $32.50). The author combines a remarkably comprehensive political history of official communism, country by country, and a careful analysis of the social and political forces which brought communist regimes to power and of the relations and tensions which shape the politics of communist states. In its research, documentation, balance, and readability, it is first-rate.

CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING, by Dennis S. Ippolito (Cornell/Twentieth Century Fund Report, 288 p., $22.50, $7.95 paper). Though the author does not propose to abandon the budget process, he contends the system lacks credibility without enforceable spending limits. From the options he discusses, Ippolito prefers a constitutional spending ceiling based on a specified percentage of the gross national product of the preceding year.

CRUISE MISSILES: Technology, Strategy, Politics. Richard K. Betts, editor (Brookings, 628 p., $32.95, $15.95 paper). "Cruise missile policy," according to editor/author Betts, "is a bucket of worms." He and his expert colleagues, however, have done much to untangle and clarify the strategic, political, diplomatic, and budgetary implications which collectively determine the weapons' benefits and disadvantages.

THE ECONOMIC PREREQUISITE TO DEMOCRACY. By Dan Usher (Columbia, 176 p., $22.50). Democracy, the author contends, is not inevitable. It rests on an economic foundation and may be strengthened or destroyed through the choice of economic policy. Usher's preferred policy combines capitalism with equity, eschews government intervention in the economy even to rescue ailing firms, and allows for timely redistribution of income to strengthen equity—so long as government does not become the principal provider of income. This is a much too cryptic summary of a book that is both sophisticated and provocative.

FEROCIOUS ALPHABETS. By Denis Donoghue (Little, Brown, 224 p., $14.95). The title, presumably, stands for the war of words which has divided literary critics and made of literary criticism a field of study of deeply philosophical and political consequence.

HOW COURTS GOVERN AMERICA. By Richard Neely (Yale, 251 p., $15). Still under 40, and Chief Justice of the West Virginia Court of Appeals, the author was 31 when first elected to the court and thus the youngest judge of a court of last resort in the English-speaking world. This is how the book jacket's brief biography begins, so Judge Neely obviously takes his youth seriously. And he is rather pleased at being "heretical," a self-description with which many will agree in light of the thesis of his book, which is, "I have concluded that the Legislative Branch and the Executive Branch are not nearly as democratic as they are alleged to be and that the courts are not nearly as undemocratic." His attempt to demonstrate this contention is less systematic, more anecdotal, and remarkably candid—especially about vote buying in West Virginia—than one might have imagined.

IMPRISONMENT IN AMERICA: Choosing the Future. By Michael Sherman and Gordon Hawkins (Chicago, 158 p., $15). This is a serious and enlightened and concerned attempt to fuse liberal and conservative attitudes and values to achieve a breakthrough in American penal policy.

JOBS FOR DISADVANTAGED WORKERS: The Economics of Employment Subsidies. Robert H. Haveman and John L. Palmer, editors (Brookings, 350 p., $28.95, $11.95 paper).

THE NEW SCIENCE OF ORGANIZATIONS: A Reconceptualization of the Wealth of Nations. By Alberto Guerreiro Ramos (Toronto, 224 p., $25). At the risk of oversimplifying, Ramos' thesis goes like this: Both capitalists and socialists are using an outmoded and faulty concept of human nature, of reason and rationality, in ways that tie people to a social structure and a way of thinking that is dominated by technological and economic considerations. Classical political theory (e.g., Aristotle and Plato) offers a more valid and lasting view of human reason which should serve as the basis of more humane and liberating ways of organizing social, political and economic activities. Since this book "is nothing more than a preliminary theoretical statement" (the author's words), he is not ready to provide operational guidelines. Nevertheless, it is a nicely argued, thought-provoking work.

ON THE AUTONOMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE. By Eric A. Nordlinger (Harvard, 251 p., $20). The author challenges the conventional wisdom by attempting (with considerable success) to show that the democratic state, in the form of elected and appointed officials, regularly acts on its own policy preferences, even in the face of opposition from politically powerful groups and individuals in the society.

* * *

Periodical literature provides a rich resource of policy-related information. Following are a few especially good examples which have appeared since our last mention of such publications—much too long ago.

The November 1981 issue of **LEGISLATIVE STUDIES QUARTERLY (Vol. VI, No. 4)**, the young and alert product of the Comparative Legislative Research Center of the University of Iowa, devotes much of its attention to the growth of parliamentary staffs in the United States and Europe (i.e., Great Britain, France and Germany). Most pertinent of the several enlightening articles, "U.S. Congressman as Enterprise," by Washington University professors Robert H. Salisbury and Kenneth A. Shepsle, argues that staff growth and structural reform in the Congress have made Members the heads of "enterprises" which, while they vary in size, complexity and function, "constrain and shape the behavior of the members."

This issue of the *Quarterly* also includes a brief report of an experiment in which political scientists found that responses to a set of issue questions asked of a random sample of a Congressional District constituency differed markedly from the responses to identical questions asked in a mail survey by that District's Congressman. The authors conclude that while mail surveys may provide a "distorted" picture of constituency opinion as a whole, they do tend to represent adequately the views of a Congressman's strongest supporters, his "primary constituency."

If the only issue of THE ATLANTIC you've seen lately featured David Stockman on its cover (December 1981), then you've been missing a great deal, most notably "The Years of Lyndon Johnson," by Pulitzer Prize winner (for *The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York*) Robert A. Caro. Lengthy excerpts from the first volume (scheduled for publication in the fall) of a projected three-volume biography of the late president were published in the monthly's October and November 1981 issues. On the strength of these excerpts, a safe bet can be made that Caro's work will be hailed as masterful: controversial, comprehensive, remarkably detailed, and compellingly written.

Especially memorable so far have been the author's picture of LBJ (in the October issue) as a slave-driver boss of a Congressional staff which consisted of himself and two teenage boy typists—an account which is at once amusing and angering and, finally, revealing of Johnson's early skills at both leadership and manipulation—and (in the November issue) Caro's sensitive portrait of Speaker Sam Rayburn, for whom personal loneliness was an early and constant and possibly debilitating companion.—*By Frank Keenan, book editor.*

Capitol Hill's Historic Footnotes: Bartholdi Fountain

Once again Staff presents one of those portions of the history of the Hill and Hill life which, in general, have existed through the years as historic footnotes, complementing and enriching the more well-known history of the Capitol and the Congress. The series is offered to provide interesting information for staffers as well as material for them to pass along to visitors.

The Bartholdi Fountain (1875) is the work of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi (1834–1904), who also designed the landmark "Liberty Enlightening the World"—the Statue of Liberty—on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor.

Bartholdi began his career as a painter, and the fluid qualities of his drawing and painting style are very apparent in his sculpted figures.

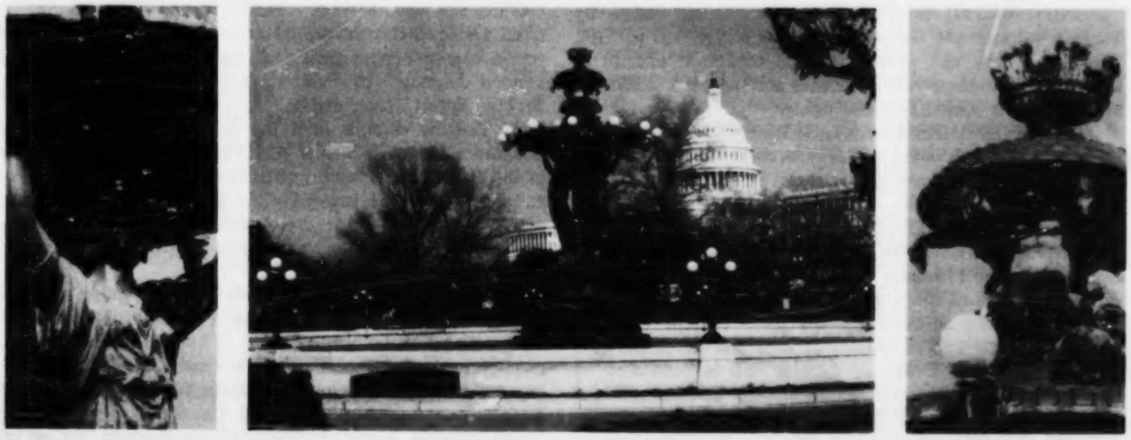
Gift of French for Exposition

The cast iron fountain, now in the Botanic Garden Park, was originally created by the sculptor for the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Cast in Paris by A. Durenne, it weighs 40 tons, is 30 feet high, and has three draped female figures (caryatids) supporting the upper section of the sculpture, each of which measures 11 feet high. A gift of the French government, it served as the focal point on the main avenue of the exposition and became one of the best known symbols of the centennial celebration.

At the close of the exposition, it was purchased by the Congress for $6,000 and moved to the Botanic Garden grounds, which, at that time, were on what is now the Mall. During the relocation of the Botanic Garden between 1927–1932, this impressive work was dismantled and stored. It was re-erected in its present location in 1932.

Monsters, Fishes, Caryatids, and Infant Tritons

The composition springs from a basin. (The original basin was much smaller than the one currently in use.) Aquatic monsters and fishes support a pedestal which holds the three caryatid figures. Perfect expressions of the neoclassical age, the figures' lines and their elegant positioning lead the eye to the level above. Another basin with three infant tritons and gas fixtures (now electrified) are held aloft by the caryatids. Water spills down from the tritons and from the lower base, thereby creating a pattern in the water retained by the lower basin.—*Anne-Imelda Radice, curator for the Architect of the Capitol.*



The Bartholdi Fountain, shown in the center photograph above with the West Front of the Capitol in the background, is in the Botanic Garden. At left is one of the monument's three caryatids, and at right is one of its three infant tritons.

Capitol Cases

This installment of Capitol Cases reviews an unusually varied selection of cases bearing on Congressional interests. The first Congressional districting case of the decade to be completed leads the list. Following this are cases on the power of Congress over constitutional amendment ratification procedures and two decisions fleshing out the increasing debate over the "legislative veto."

Illinois Congressional District Plan Imposed by Federal Court (*In re Illinois Congressional Districts Reapportionment Case,* District Court, Illinois, November 25, 1981)

As a result of the 1980 census, Illinois lost two Congressional seats, and the legislature was under a statutory and constitutional mandate to redraw the boundaries of the 22 districts into single-member districts, using a good-faith effort to achieve mathematical equality among the populations of the districts. With the failure of the legislature to enact a plan, various parties took the issue to court, and a three-judge federal district court ordered into effect one of the plans proposed by one set of parties.

Three plans were before the court. In partisan terms, one plan eliminated two Republican districts, one eliminated two Democratic districts, and a compromise third eliminated one of each party's seats. All three plans had miniscule population differences, but the Democratic plan, dispensing with two GOP seats, had the smallest variations. A majority of the court accepted this plan, first, because of its greatest proximity to total equality, and second, because the plan also preserved the likelihood of retaining three districts in Chicago represented by black Representatives. While the court acknowledged that the Constitution guarantees no group proportional representation, it was of the view that blacks and Hispanics did have the right not to have their voting power minimized or canceled out in redistricting schemes. Inasmuch as the Democratic plan preserved the status quo with respect to black representation and contained districts with primary concentrations of Hispanics, it was preferred.

Finally, the court recognized that "political fairness" is one element of sound Congressional districting, and in this respect, evaluated the effects of the plan in accordance with the voting patterns in partisan elections for University of Illinois trustees, a race so colorless that party affiliation is deemed to be the only reason for voting and thus a better indicator of party balance than existing Congressional district representation.

The decision was appealed on an expedited basis to the Supreme Court, which, on January 11, 1982, affirmed the district court, thus putting the plan into effect for at least the 1982 elections. While it may be changed by future legislatures, it should be noted that the districting of Illinois all through the 1970s was pursuant to a court-drawn plan put in place in 1971.

In the next issue of Staff, we will review the Congressional districting decisions now arising in other States.

Power of Congress Over State Ratifications of Federal Constitutional Amendments (*Idaho v. Freeman,* District Court, Idaho, December 23, 1981)

In March of 1972, Congress proposed to the States for ratification an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing equal rights on the basis of sex. In accordance with recent practice, Congress established a seven-year period within which State action could take place. As the March 22, 1979, deadline for approval approached, an extension of the period to June 30, 1982, was voted by Congress in a resolution which was not presented as a law necessitating the president's signature (although President Carter did, in fact, sign it as a show of approval). In this case, the district judge determined that Congress had exceeded its powers.

Finding that a ruling was timely although the proposal was still short of the requisite number of States for completion of ratification, the judge held that Congress' power under Article V of the Constitution was limited and that the power of the States, and ultimately of the people, was extensive. Thus, the setting of a time period was a function of Congress' discrection to choose the mode of ratification; Congress need not, at the time of proposing, set a limit, but if it did, it could not subsequently change that limit. Even if Congress could alter it, the judge continued, under Article V it had to act through a vote of two-thirds of both houses, and it had not done so in this instance.

Moreover, the judge chose to decide the issue of rescission. Five States have purported in some form or another to withdraw their initial ratifications of the proposals. Rescission was proper under Article V, the court held, because State action was premised upon a consensus of the people that amendment was necessary or desirable. If, after ratification but before the requisite number of States had approved to make the proposal part of the Constitution, a legislature found a changed consensus, it need not be bound by its previous action any more than it would be if it disapproved a proposal and then a consensus in favor developed.

This decision was highly significant in a number of respects. The substantive merits respecting Congressional and State powers are important in any consideration of implementing Article V. Perhaps more important is the question of the judicial role—whether, under the "political question" doctrine, a court may pass on these issues at all, or whether, under Article V, determinations on the merits are committed to Congress' discretion. Supreme Court precedent is mixed, with the most recent (*Colemen* v. *Miller* [1939]) looking toward the "political question" resolution.

Women's groups immediately appealed to the Supreme Court, seeking expedited consideration so that the case could be reviewed prior to the June deadline. The United States requested the Court to set aside summarily the lower court decision on the ground that the case was not "ripe" for any action until and unless the amendment was actually ratified prior to the deadline. On January 25, 1982, the Supreme Court agreed to review the district court's decision but declined both to expedite or to act summarily. It did, however, "stay" the judgment of the lower court, which was unusual since stays are usually granted to orders mandating something, and the lower court had issued no such order.

If consideration is not expedited, the Court will not be able to hear and decide this appeal until some time after the deadline. If the time period expires and the requisite number of States have not ratified, the case will presumably become "moot," and there will thus be no decision rendered on the merits.

Constitutionality of Congressional Veto Over Agency Regulations (*Consumer Energy Council of America* v. *FERC*, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, January 29, 1982)

Under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is directed to issue regulations to accomplish certain phased deregulation of the price of natural gas. The regulations can take effect, however, only if neither house of Congress adopts a resolution disapproving them within a prescribed period. Following promulgation of a proposed rule by FERC in 1980, the House of Representatives did adopt a disapproval resolution. Plaintiff then attacked the validity of the veto device which had been used to kill the rule.

The legislative veto is a highly controversial device through which Congress reserves to itself, to one house, or to one of its committees, the power to disapprove some action of the Executive Branch. Although it has been a volatile subject between Congress and president for some 40–50 years, it only recently has been examined by the courts for compliance with the constitutional scheme of government. The Supreme Court, on February 22, heard argument in the *Chadha* case attacking a legislative veto device in the immigration laws (see Staff, March/April 1981 and January/February 1982), but the particularistic kind of veto at issue and the numerous grounds for avoiding decision have reduced expectations of much judicial guidance in that case.

On the other hand, the *CECA* v. *FERC* opinion evidenced the court's awareness that its decision "may have far-reaching effects on the operation of the national government." Indeed, if the opinion and its rationales stand, the legislative veto device would be denied Congress in the future.

Basically, the court accepted and elaborated the twin arguments of legislative veto opponents. First, it held the device to violate Article I, sec. 7 of the Constitution in two respects. One, a resolution of disapproval which need pass only one house violates the bicameralism requirement that an action of Congress, to have the force of law, must pass both houses of Congress. Two, whether passed by one or both houses, a resolution of disapproval is not presented to the president for his signature or his veto, thus dispensing with one of the critical elements in the lawmaking process. In addition, the court held that the legislative veto violated the doctrine of separation of powers through which the powers of government are allocated to different branches. The veto device was an attempt by Congress, the court wrote, to intrude into the administration and execution of the laws that it had enacted. Moreover, to the extent that the veto was used to police compliance with a statutory madate, it intruded into the judicial function as well.

Presumably this decision will be carried rapidly to the Supreme Court for review. It is not timely to consider it in tandem with *Chadha*, and time constraints make it unlikely that it can be considered in the High Court before late autumn. Thus, assuming that *Chadha* is of limited import, this case has the potential of being of paramount importance in constitutional jurisprudence.

Power of Congress to Empower a Committee to Mandate Executive Action (*Pacific Legal Foundation*, v. *Watt*, District Court, Montana, December 16, 1981)

Under a section of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Congress has authorized two of its committees to require the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from disposition certain public lands. The House Interior Committee, in this case, adopted a resolution which the secretary followed by ordering prescribed lands withdrawn. Plaintiffs attacked the Congressional power generally on the same grounds that the legislative veto device is said to fail.

Lost in a flurry over the more wide-ranging disputes over the legislative veto, this case does present some interesting aspects. The district judge, sitting in the circuit that had decided *Chadha*, adopted a statutory construction that denied full force to the committee action, which he thought would save it from constitutional difficulties explicated in *Chadha*. Capitol Cases will follow developments in this and similar cases.—*Johnny H. Killian, senior specialist, American Constitutional Law, Congressional Research Service.*

Proofreading

(continued from page 13)

These are the 16 changes, and the reasons for them, which a Hill proofreader made in the mock "Dear Constituent" letter on page 13.

1. *Post Office Department.* The Postal Reorganization Act, which created a government-owned postal service, was signed into law on August 12, 1970, and the new **U.S. Postal Service** officially came into being on July 1, 1971, replacing the old Post Office Department. Outdated names—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as another example—sometimes stick in staffers' minds and find their way into correspondence.

2. *Botanical Gardens.* In spite of frequent misuse, the official name of this appendage to the Congress remains **U.S. Botanic Garden**. It is under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol. A similar example: It is the Smithsonian Institution, not the Smithsonian Institute.

3. *passed.* This should be **past**, of course. It is the type of mistake which can occur when transcriptions are made from dictating equipment.

4. *Postmaster Generals.* The significant word in such titles is the one which is made plural; therefore, **Postmasters General**.

5. *"saying that he was 100 percent in favor of the idea.* The quotation should be closed.

6. *farther.* This should be **further**. Farther—*far*ther—refers to physical distance. Further is used in the sense of continued or additional.

7. *prolonged.* Prolong means "to lengthen in time." This is an example of a common word that is frequently misused. The illness was **long**; the life, with the help of medical care, might well have been prolonged.

8. *untimely death.* The expression is a thoughtful cliche, but, as has been observed, is there ever a timely death?

9. *Captiol.* Transposed letters such as the "ti" instead of "it" are easy to miss, especially in words which recur frequently.

10. *and I.* This is a simple grammatical error. The object of the preposition "with" should be "**me.**"

11. *on July 12, 1982 to testify.* There should be a comma after 1982.

12. *against the the proposal.* The word "the" is used twice, but the duplication might easily be missed because it occurs on different lines.

13. and 14. *Goverment.* The first "**n**" is missing, which is the type of mistake which is normally just a typographical error. But the "**al**" is missing, too. It is the Senate Committee on Governmen*tal* Affairs. This is an example of two mistakes in the same line, which, as noted, can sometimes result in an overlooking of the second mistake.

15. *in advance prior to.* "In advance" and "prior to" are redundant. Also, while you are at it, why not change "prior to," which is a little stilted, to "**before**"?

16. *prior to that time.* In the mock letter, there is no period after "time."

TIMELY AND TOPICAL

From the Legislative Branch support agencies

General Accounting Office

Informing the Public About Food—A Strategy Is Needed for Improving Communication. January 1982, 78 p., Report No. CED–82–12. Despite the "extensive array" of federal regulations and programs providing information to consumers about such aspects of food buying and consumption as price, taste, nutrition and health, GAO believes the absence of an overall coordinated food information strategy has resulted in considerable—and costly—confusion, inconsistency and duplication.

This situation, compounded by rising food prices, a 1,300 percent increase in available food items since 1928 (12,000 different items today in a large supermarket), and growing public interest in good nutrition, leads GAO to recommend that the Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services and the Federal Trade Commission jointly develop and submit to Congressional committees and the president a strategy for improving communication of food information to the public.

Stronger Federal Effort Needed in Fight Against Organized Crime. December 1981, 87 p., Report No. GGD–82–2. While the Department of Justice's organized crime strike force program has accomplished some notable successes, GAO believes the federal effort can be improved. Its review of the procedures and operations of four strike forces (Brooklyn, Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia) leads the agency to recommend that, (1) the focus and direction of strike force operations be improved by establishing executive committees in each strike force, (2) strike forces' limited resources be concentrated on in-depth investigations and prosecutions of high-level organized crime figures (during fiscal 1981, defendants convicted by all strike forces were sentenced to an average term of only 43 months), (3) case initiation reports and an evaluation system be implemented, and (4) Congress amend the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute to improve provisions authorizing the forfeiture of criminal assets.

Congressional Research Service

Recession in 1982: Economic Risks and Prospects—The Financial Situation. January 1982, 12 p., Report No. HB 3711. In just 12 double-spaced pages, the CRS senior specialist who prepared this report has managed to compress—in remarkably succinct and readable fashion—a considerable amount of data and analysis into a convincing assessment of the financial aspects of the current and almost unprecedented recession and the prospects of recovery in 1982–83.

This is a carefully balanced piece of work, neither unduly optimistic nor pessimistic. Tracing the financial antecedents of the present recession to the inflationary fiscal policies of 1966–1968, the author identifies the successive stages through which the troubled economy has passed and analyzes the effects of Federal Reserve Board policies, financial market reactions, industry-labor developments, investment-spending patterns, and the structural changes which affect older and newer regions of the country differently.

Throughout, the emphasis remains on the dilemma confronting monetary policy: the difficulty of restraining price increases while seeking to encourage real economic growth.

The Two Hoover Commissions in Retrospect. November 1981, 274 p., Report No. JK 821 C. With increasing interest being manifested in the possibility of a major government reorganization study commission, the experience of the two Hoover Commissions, established in 1947 and 1953, marks a useful starting point for study. And this detailed, carefully organized, thoughtfully analytical report may be the best available document with which to start it.

Reindustrialization—A Problem for Today? October 1981, 87 p., Report No. HD 30 Gen. To the question posed by the title, the author answers, "no." First, however, he examines U.S. productivity and related problems, reviews the concept of reindustrialization and particular proposals to achieve it, analyzes the problem from several perspectives, considers Japanese and British experience, and comes down firmly in favor of more effective investment incentives rather than government creation of an industrial policy for the country.

Office of Technology Assessment

Technology and Soviet Energy Availability. November 1981, 413 p., Report No. OTA–ISC–153. This extremely comprehensive, timely and significant report conveys a great deal of information vital to the future of U.S.-Soviet relations. The report finds, for example, that despite only modest gains in oil production, overly optimistic targets for nuclear power, insignificant energy savings from conservation, and diminishing production of coal, the Soviet Union's huge reserves of natural gas and its increased investment in gas make it "highly unlikely" that the Soviets, or the Soviet bloc generally, will become a net energy importer in the 1980s.

Moreover, since most of the Soviet Union's energy-related technology imports, except for advanced computers, comes from sources outside the United States, "no U.S. policy of restricting Soviet access to energy technology is likely to succeed unless U.S. allies change their present views of their interests in this matter."

The scope of OTA's assessment extends well beyond consideration of U.S. options regarding Soviet needs for U.S. technology. It analyzes in detail all five Soviet primary energy industries, examining problems, opportunities and realistic prospects for each over the next 10 years. It considers both Soviet and Eastern European energy conditions and the relationships of both to West European and world-wide markets and sources of technology. And it assesses the meaning of all of these factors to U.S. interests.

Development and Production Potential of Federal Coal Leases. December 1981, 483 p. Report No. OTA-M-150. This vastly detailed report may provide more information about the coal resources of federal mines than most people will ever need to know, but its encyclopedic character must provide some reassurance to those who do have requirements for the data. It seems to be all here—reserves, revenues and socioeconomic impacts for big States and tiny communities alike.

Congressional Budget Office

The Prospects for Economic Recovery. February 1982, 142 p.

Baseline Budget Projections for Fiscal Years 1983-1987. February 1982, 125 p.

Reducing the Federal Deficit: Strategies and Options. February 1982, 436 p.

These volumes, Parts I, II and III, respectively, of CBO's annual report on budgetary options, are considered by the agency to be their "big three," and the enormous amount of data and economic analysis they contain make them permanently valuable.

In Part I, CBO examines the state of the economy and the outlook it faces "in an environment of monetary restraint and fiscal stimulus." The options before the Congress, it reports, "are not easy." They are made that way by four years of "economic malaise," the most striking evidence of which is the fact that productivity—"the source of improved living standards"—had hardly changed in the four years, 1978-1981. Although its consensus baseline forecast shows a sustained recovery over 1982-83, economic growth rates are projected to be "substantially less" than in a typical cyclical recovery. Further, CBO warns of a "significant risk of an unprecedented 'clash' between monetary and fiscal policy that could produce either a flat, no-growth economy or a 'go-stop' economy with a spike in interest rates driving the economy into recession once again."

In Part II, as its title suggests, CBO provides a useful benchmark against which proposed changes in taxes or spending programs may be measured and assessed. Its projections, the agency cautions, are not forecasts since they represent revenues and spending which could be expected in the absence of changes in current law or policy. With or without such changes, CBO considers the outlook for the budget deficit to be "equally grim," ranging from a steady $150 billion a year in the period 1983-87, under the most optimistic assumptions, to a high of $367 billion by 1987 under the most pessimistic assumptions.

Part III of the report sets forth broad alternative strategies for reducing the federal budget deficit and analyzes a variety of specific options for reducing outlays and raising revenues during the 1983-87 period. For each of the major budget categories, national defense to civilian compensation, CBO reviews budgetary trends in the '70s, reports 1982 budget decisions, and discusses an array of individual budget strategies for the future—collectively, a volume of information that should make the report an important reference source.—*Summaries by Frank Keenan.*

CBO: Office of Intergovernmental Relations, extension 62600.
CRS: Telephone number 287-5700.
GAO: Office of Congressional Relations, telephone number 275-5388.
OTA: Publishing Office, extension 48996.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

Congressional Calendar

SENATE

April 3-22—Easter nonlegislative period.

HOUSE

April 7-19—Easter District work period.

On the Hill

The following seminars will be presented as part of the series sponsored by the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms:

March 16-Disposition of Senators' papers.
March 18-Disposition of committee papers.
March 23-Supervising interns.
March 31-Senate legislative procedure (Senate legislative assistants only).
April 1-The amendment process. (Senate legislative assistants only).
April 6-House legislative procedure (Senate legislative assistants only).
April 7-Conference committee procedure (Senate legislative assistants only).
For additional information, call Gail Martin (Secretary of the Senate), extension 43625, or Melinda Baskin (Senate Sergeant at Arms), extension 42341.

And Off the Hill

April 15-18—CRS Graduate Legislative Institute. This institute is conducted as a simulated Congress in which participants are assigned the roles of Members, then work on legislative matters in simulated committee, floor and conference sessions. For graduates of the CRS Advanced Legislative Institute. At Ocean City, Maryland. Call CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904, for additional information.

April 30—CRS Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. Sessions deal with the committee process, the mechanics of floor procedure, and other "nuts and bolts" issues. At Fort McNair; Washington, D.C. Call CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904, for additional information.

Looking Ahead

National Association of Manufacturers.—March 17-19. Sheraton Washington. Annual Policy Conference. Estimated attendance: 900. Top-level representatives of the Administration will participate in sessions designed to reflect the conference's theme, "America's New Directions." Call the conference registration office, 626-3726.

Veterans of Foreign Wars.—March 27-30. Sheraton Washington. Annual Washington Conference. Estimated attendance: 2,000. Sessions dealing with national security, foreign affairs and similar matters will conclude with a Congressional dinner at 7 p.m., March 30 at the Sheraton Washington. Call Cooper Holt, 543-2239.

Communications Workers of America.—March 28-31. Hyatt Regency. Annual Legislative/Political Conference. Estimated attendance: 1,200. Attendees will spend their mornings at regular conference sessions on telecommunications, deregulation and other pertinent subjects, and their afternoons visiting Congressional offices. Call John Morgan, 785-6737.

U.S. Conference of Mayors.—March 29-30. International Hotel. Resource Recovery Conference. Estimated attendance: 200. The meeting will be sponsored by the Mayors' conference and the Environmental Protection Agency. Participants, most of whom will be local government personnel interested in the operations necessary to transform solid waste into energy, will discuss various financing techniques in the field. Call Elizabeth Wood, 293-7520.

National Council on the Aging.—March 31-April 3. Sheraton Washington. 32nd Annual Conference. Estimated attendance: 3,000. Participants will discuss economic security, the quality of life, and responsive services during conference sessions and also during meetings in Congressional offices from 2-5 p.m., March 31. Call Ruth Blank, 479-1200.

AFL/CIO Building and Construction Trades.—April 5-7. Washington Hilton. Annual National Legislative Conference. Estimated attendance: 5,000. On the afternoon of April 6, participants will visit Capitol Hill to discuss the same building-related legislation and other concerns being considered at their conference sessions. Call Victor Kamber, 223-8700.

Navy League of the U.S.—April 5-8. Sheraton Washington. National Convention and Sea-Air-Space Exposition. Estimated attendance: 4,000. Attendees will be encouraged to visit their Congressional delegations, and Members of Congress and certain staff will be invited to attend a Congressional breakfast and tour of the exposition at 7 a.m., April 7. Call Rosemary Pacenta, 298-9282.

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.—April 20-24. Constitution Hall. 91st Annual Continental Congress. Estimated attendance: 4,000. Seven vice presidents general will be elected. Call the DAR's public relations office, 628-1776.

National Conference of State Legislatures.—April 21-23. Hyatt Regency. Spring State-Federal Assembly. Estimated attendance: 250. On the agenda for the State legislators are discussions of federalism, block grants, clean air, and other timely matters. Call Barbara Newlon, 737-7004.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.—April 25-27. Washington Hilton. 70th Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 5,000. On the evening of April 26, many State chambers will hold State Congressional receptions. Call Milton Mitler, 659-3160.

Associated Builders and Contractors.—April 26-28. Hyatt Regency. Annual Legislative Conference. Estimated attendance: 800. Participants will visit the Hill on the afternoon of April 27 and all day on April 28 after spending the first day and a half of their conference dealing with legislative concerns such as the Davis-Bacon Act, the Hobbs Act and the 1982 elections. Call Rick Moran, 637-8817.

CONGRESSIONAL
STAFF JOURNAL

General information:
224-9078

Back articles:
287-5700 (CRS)

3/ 97-9

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

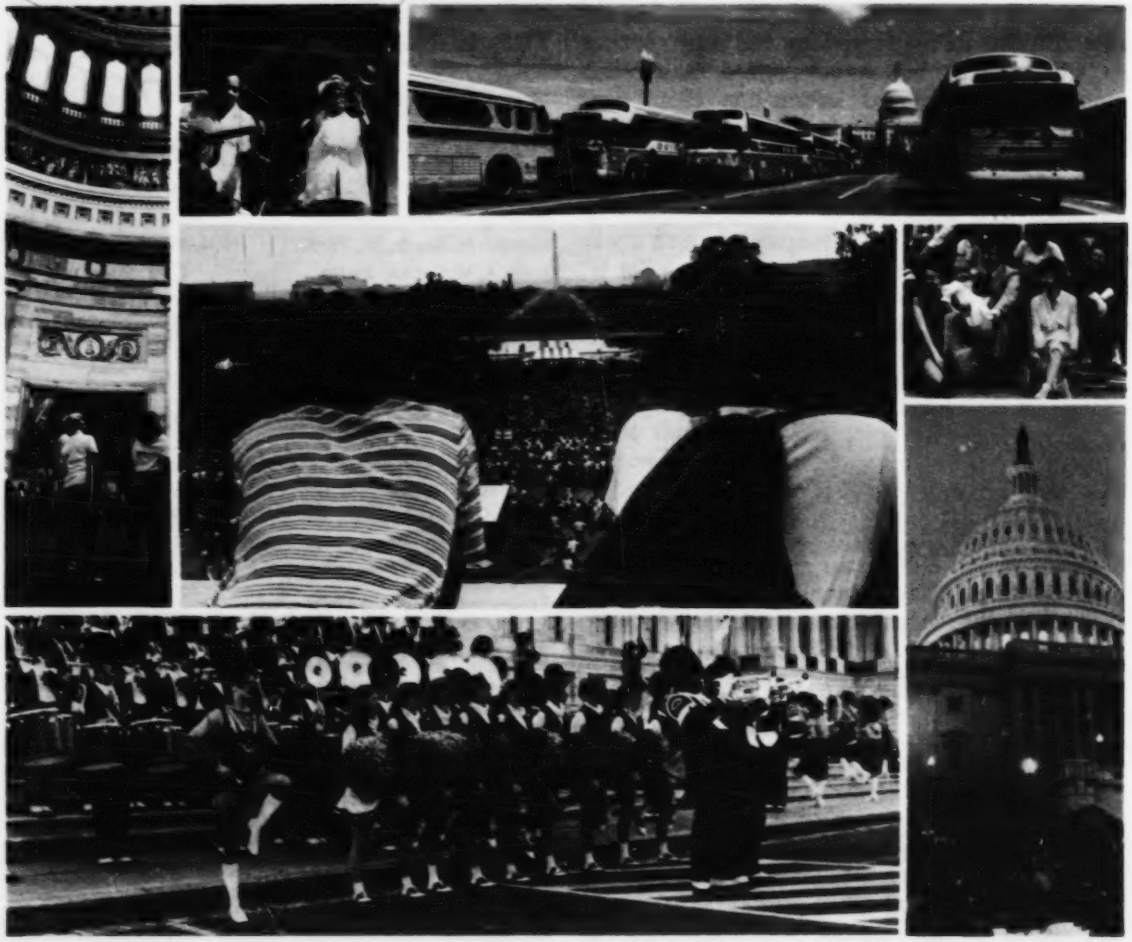
STAFF

97th Congress/Issue 9 May/June 1982

Annual Pre-Summer Issue: Summer of '82

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUN 9 1982
U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 376

Visitor-Related Articles; Regular Features



Y4. R86/2:

Summer on the Hill Means . . .

Summer on the Hill Means Visitors, Visitors, Visitors

To help Hill offices answer some of the questions about popular tourist attractions, this issue contains an article which begins on page 5 which lists summer hours, updated information about conducted tours, and similar material.

Also, on pages 11–13 there is a two-part article designed to help congressional staffers provide information and assistance to visiting groups. The first section of the article is prepared in such a way that it can be duplicated and sent or given "as is" to representatives of visiting groups.

* * *

Summer on the Hill Means Interns, Interns, Interns

Summer on the Hill means more interns—an estimated total of 4,000 during the next few months.

This summer the activities provided by the year-round Congressional Intern Program will again be expanded to include, among other things, additional speakers and seminars which will be presented two or three times each week for approximately an hour each.

For interns to participate fully in these programs and other activities, one thing is essential, a Congressional Intern Program Identification Card.

Hill offices can obtain ID cards for their interns by sending a letter on official letterhead stationery and signed by the Senator or by completing and returning a form available from the intern office (extension 63621) to the Congressional Intern Of-

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., MD., CHAIRMAN

MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
JAMES A. McCLURE, IDAHO
JESSE HELMS, N.C.
JOHN W. WARNER, VA.
ROBERT DOLE, KANS.
WENDELL H. FORD, KY.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII

JOHN B. CHILDERS, ACTING STAFF DIRECTOR
WILLIAM McW. COCHRANE, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
ANN B. COOK, CHIEF CLERK

* * *

JOHN C. AHLERS, *EDITOR*

JENNIFER J. NELSON, *EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS*

TELEPHONE: (202) 224-9078.

ADDRESS: The Congressional Staff Journal; Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; 305 Russell Senate Office Building; Washington, D.C. 20510.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual (six issues): $11 domestic, $13.75 foreign. Single issues: $2.50 domestic, $3.15 foreign. Mail orders: Make check or money order payable to "Superintendent of Documents" and send to: Superintendent of Documents; U.S. Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone orders: (202) 783-3238 for persons with GPO accounts, Master Charge or VISA.

and . . .

fice, Room 414, House Annex No. 1.

According to a spokesman for the intern program:

"Interns are required to present the Congressional Intern Program Identification Card in order to attend all intern-program-sponsored functions, to utilize certain House and Senate services, to use the restaurant facilities, and to sit in the staff galleries in the House and Senate chambers. No other identification card will be acceptable."

One copy of the "The Intern Notice," a newsletter of the activities available to interns, will be mailed to Member and full committee offices each week. Offices should post the newsletter in a central location, and committees should supply their subcommittees with the information. In addition, this same information and any last minute changes can be obtained by calling extension 63624 for a recorded message.

Summer on the Hill Means Music, Music, Music

Military Bands

On most summer weekday evenings, the Hill will offer free musical entertainment for visitors—and Members and staff personnel, too.

At 8 p.m. on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays during June, July and August, military bands will perform on the West Terrace of the Capitol, weather permitting.

On Mondays it will be the United States Navy Band; Tuesdays, the United States Air Force Band; Wednesdays, the United States Marine Band; and Fridays, the United States Army Band.

(Continued on next page)

In This Issue

Summertime . . .

Once again Staff devotes a major portion of its springtime issue to summertime . . . and the summer events on the Hill . . . and the seemingly ever-increasing numbers of tourists . . . and the special needs and desires of visiting groups. Also included are Staff's regular features.

Summer Hours Listed for Tourist Attractions . . . *(summertime schedules for some popular attractions in the Capital area)* 5

Do This, Do That for Visiting Groups—It's Easier When You Know How . . . *(material prepared for distribution to groups planning visits to the Hill and followup information for staffers)* 11

Capitol Cases . . . *(court cases of interest to the Congress)* 15

In Review . . . *(some new publications worthy of consideration by Congressional aides)* 17

Timely and Topical . . . *(official publications from the Legislative Branch support agencies)* 19

Points of Information . . . *(upcoming Hill events; scheduled conventions in Washington)* 21

Photograph at upper left on page 1 by Jerry David, Congressional Research Service photographer.

American Folklife Center Series

On May 20 the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress will present the second of this season's outdoor folk music concerts, which are presented on the third Thursday of each month through September, from noon to 1:30 p.m., on the steps of the Library of Congress.

Billed for May 20 is the Oboade Drumming and Dance Company, from Ghana. On June 17 it will be the Washington Toho Koto Society, from Japan, and on July 15, the performance will be given by Los Pregoneros del Puerto, Veracruz band. The performers for the concerts on August 19 and September 16 will be announced at a later date. The concerts will be moved indoors if it rains.

American Festival Concerts

The first of this year's congressionally sponsored American Festival Concerts, presented by the National Symphony Orchestra and administered by the Park Service, will be held during the Memorial Day weekend, on May 30. Aaron Copland is scheduled to conduct an all-Copland concert.

All of the concerts in the series will begin at 8 p.m. on the west lawn of the Capitol. In case of rain, the concerts will be held at 8 p.m. on the day after the one originally scheduled for the performances.

The programs for the succeeding concerts on June 19, July 4 and September 6 (Labor Day) will be announced later.

* * *

Summer on the Hill Means Adjusted Rules in Senate Cafeterias

During the summer months, the following rules will be in effect for the Dirksen Building cafeterias, the Russell Building coffee shop, and the Capitol snack bar during those days when the Senate is in session:

North (Staff) Cafeteria, Dirksen Building: The Staff Cafeteria will be restricted to Senators, their staff members and witnesses appearing before Senate committees and subcommittees.

South (Visitors') Cafeteria, Dirksen Building: Between noon and 1:30 p.m., the cafeteria will serve Senators and staff members; the general public will not be admitted. Summer interns will be admitted between these hours when adequate space is available. The general public may use the cafeteria prior to noon and after 1:30 p.m. (See the article on page 11 entitled "Do This, Do That for Visiting Groups, It's Easier When You Know How" for information about cafeteria reservations for large groups of visitors.)

Coffee Shop, Russell Building: Service will be restricted to Senators, staff members and witnesses appearing before Senate committees and subcommittees during the period from noon to 1:30 p.m. Interns will be admitted between these hours when adequate space is available.

Snack Bar, Capitol Building: Priority will be given to Senators, their staffs and interns. The public may use this facility prior to noon and after 1:30 p.m.

* * *

This Summer on the Hill Means a Look at Model Hart Suites

Two model suites are being outfitted in the Hart Building to show Senators and their staffs typical accommodations which might be provided by the new building when it is ready for occupancy late this year.

The model suites are scheduled for completion this summer, probably in June or July.

Until they are ready, "tours are being discouraged," according to a spokesman for the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, since such tours cannot be conducted on a systematic basis and, therefore, can interfere with the business of getting the building ready.

Senate offices will be notified when the model suites are ready for viewing. Work on the preparation of the suites is being conducted by personnel of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Senate Rules Committee.

Information about room selections and the moving procedures will be distributed to Senate offices later this year. In the meantime, questions about the new accommodations can be referred to Don Carrington, Senate Rules Committee, extension 40895.

Summer Hours Listed for Tourist Attractions

Once again summer is approaching... and so are the tourists... and so are their questions. To help Senate staff answer some of the queries from visitors, the Congressional Staff Journal presents the following list of popular tourist attractions and updated information on each. The hours listed are those prevailing through the end of summer, whether they represent a change from normal hours—as some do—or not. The telephone numbers are those normally used for information.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON CAPITOL HILL

Capitol

PHONE: 224–3121 for The Capitol; 225–6827 for Capitol Guide Service.

HOURS: 9 a.m.–10 p.m. daily, including Sunday, through Labor Day, with the House and Senate wings being closed at 4:30 p.m. while the Rotunda, Statuary Hall and the Crypt remain open until 10 p.m.

DETAILS: Free tours start in the Rotunda every 5 minutes, 9 a.m.–3:45 p.m. daily, including Sunday, and last for half an hour. No advance arrangements are accepted.

Library of Congress

PHONE: 287–5700.

HOURS: 8:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m. weekdays, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. Saturday, and 1–5 p.m. Sunday.

DETAILS: Fifteen-minute slide shows and 45-minute tours are presented 8:45 a.m.–4 p.m. weekdays, with the slide shows starting 15 minutes before each hour (beginning at 8:45 a.m.) and the tours beginning on the hour. The ground-level entrance should be used. Advance notice is required for large groups; call 287–5458.

Supreme Court

PHONE: 252–3000.

HOURS: 9 a.m.–4:30 p.m. weekdays, except legal holidays.

DETAILS: When the Court is not in session, "courtroom lectures" start at 9:30 a.m. and are repeated every hour on the half hour until 3:30 p.m. The lectures are not given when the Court is in session. Visitors can observe the Court in session, but seating is on a "first come, first served," limited basis.

OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS OF INTEREST

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

PHONE: 447–9709.

ADDRESS: 14th and C Streets, S.W.

HOURS: 8 a.m.–2 p.m. weekdays, except legal holidays.

DETAILS: Self-guided tours are on a "first come, first served" basis 8 a.m.–2 p.m. weekdays and last about 25 minutes. No tickets are needed before noon. Between noon and 2 p.m., tickets good only for the day of issuance are distributed to those who can be accommodated.

Defense Department

ADDRESS: Pentagon exit, Route 395, Arlington, Virginia.

PHONE: 695–1776.

HOURS: 9 a.m.–3:30 p.m. weekdays, except legal holidays.

DETAILS: Tours start every half hour and last an hour. Large groups and handicapped individuals require advance reservations.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

ADDRESS: E Street between 9th and 10th Streets, N.W.

PHONE: 324–3447.

HOURS: 9 a.m.–4:15 p.m. weekdays, except legal holidays.

DETAILS: Tours are given every 15–20 minutes and last for an hour. Reservations are recommended for large groups of 15 or more and normally must have been made at least six months in advance for the summer period.

National Archives

ADDRESS: 7th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.

PHONE: 523–3000.

HOURS: 10 a.m.–9 p.m. daily, including Sunday.

DETAILS: The exhibit area is open 10 a.m.–9 p.m. weekdays; use the Constitution Avenue entrance. The Pennsylvania Avenue lobby is open 10 a.m.–4 p.m. weekdays.

Behind-the-scenes tours of the National Archives are conducted at 10:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. weekdays for up to 35 people; advance arrangements are required: call 523–3183.

The Nixon tapes are played for the public 10:15 a.m.–12:30 p.m. weekdays on a 10-day cycle. For the schedule, call 523–3146 between 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. weekdays.

State Department

ADDRESS: 2201 C Street, N.W.

PHONE: 632–3241.

DETAILS: Tours of the diplomatic reception rooms are given three times a day on weekdays, except on legal holidays, by advance reservation.

Treasury Department

ADDRESS: 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

PHONE: 566–5221.

HOURS: Exhibit and Sales Area, 9:30 a.m.–3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday (check for possible changes).

DETAILS: No special tours are arranged.

Voice of America

ADDRESS: 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., second floor.

PHONE: 755–4744.

HOURS: 8:45 a.m.–2:45 p.m. weekdays, except legal holidays.

DETAILS: Tours are scheduled at 8:45, 9:45 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:45 and 2:45 p.m., and last for 30 minutes.

White House

ADDRESS: 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

PHONE: 456–7041 or 456–2200.

HOURS: 10 a.m.–noon Tuesday through Saturday: also, the following Mondays—Memorial Day, May 31; Independence Day holiday, July 5; and Labor Day, September 6.

DETAILS: Before May 29 and after September 4, White House visitors should go to the East Gate on East Executive Avenue and wait in line. From May 29 through September 4, tickets are required. There is no charge. Tickets designating assigned tour times are issued 8 a.m.–noon (unless the tickets allocated for that particular day are completely distributed before noon) at the Visitors Waiting Area on the Ellipse, and each person, even if he is part of a group, must pick up his own ticket.

For large groups wishing to visit the White House, the same procedure applies. If the group arrives by bus, the bus may stop on Constitution Avenue between 15th and 16th Streets, and a Park Service attendant will board the bus and issue tickets to all aboard. The tickets will indicate the time the tour will take place, and a Park Service attendant will bring the group from the Ellipse to the East Gate at the designated time on the ticket. There is no limit to the number of people in a group for this tour.

NOTE: Canopy-covered seating is available on the Ellipse for visitors waiting to tour the White House. From 10:30 a.m. to noon Tuesday through Saturday, entertainment is provided by volunteer musical groups.

* * *

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Arlington National Cemetery

ADDRESS: Arlington, Virginia.

PHONE: 695–3250.

HOURS: 8 a.m.–7 p.m. daily, including Sunday.

DETAILS: Visitors may walk through at their own pace. Parking is available in the Visitors Center area, which is to the left of the entrance on the Virginia side of the Memorial Bridge.

Jefferson Memorial

ADDRESS: South bank of the Tidal Basin, S.W.

PHONE: 426–6821.

HOURS: 8 a.m.–midnight daily, including Sunday.

DETAILS: Free talks and tours are provided on request when the memorial is open.

Lincoln Memorial

ADDRESS: West Potomac Park, at the west end of the Mall.
PHONE: 426-6895.
HOURS: 8 a.m.–midnight daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Free talks and tours are provided on request when the memorial is open.

Washington Monument

ADDRESS: On the Mall at 15th Street, N.W.
PHONE: 426-6839.
HOURS: 8 a.m.–midnight daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Visits to the monument are on a "first come, first served" basis. The elevator takes up 30 persons every five minutes.

* * *

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION MUSEUMS

For general information about the facilities of the Smithsonian Institution, congressional aides and visitors can call the Visitor Information Reception Center at 357–2700 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, including Sunday. Information about the facilities can also be obtained by calling other numbers listed below.

Smithsonian Institution Building (The Castle)

ADDRESS: 1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
PHONE: 357–2700.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: The Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center are in the Great Hall.

Freer Gallery of Art

ADDRESS: 12th Street and Jefferson Drive, S.W.
PHONE: 357–2104.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Walk-in tours are given at 2 p.m. weekdays. Special tours of the gallery are available for weekdays by appointment.

National Museum of African Art

ADDRESS: 316–318 A Street, N.E.
PHONE: 287-3490.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5 p.m. weekdays, and noon–5 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and holidays.
DETAILS: Reservations are required for groups (15 to 45) and can be made if requested at least one month in advance. Tours for smaller groups are conducted at 9:45, 10:45 and 11:45 a.m. and 1:30, 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. weekdays. Arrangements can be made by calling 287–3490, extension 41, 9:30–11:30 a.m. or 3–5 p.m. weekdays except Thursday.

National Portrait Gallery

ADDRESS: 8th and F Streets, N.W.
PHONE: 357–2137.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Walk-in tours are given, and special tours can be arranged by calling 357–2920.

Renwick Gallery

ADDRESS: 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
PHONE: 357–2531.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Tour reservations can be made by calling 357–3095.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

ADDRESS: 8th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W.
PHONE: 357–3091.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Walk-in tours are given at 10:30 a.m., noon and 1:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday; 12:30, 1:30 and 2:30 p.m. Sunday. For large-group reservations, call 357–3235.

Arts and Industries Building

ADDRESS: 9th Street and Jefferson Drive, S.W.
PHONE: 357–2700.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Special walk-in tours are given every Tuesday through Saturday at 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily. Reservations are not required. Check for July-August schedule.

(continued on next page)

National Air and Space Museum

ADDRESS: 6th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W.

PHONE: 357-2700 for general information; 357-1400 for group reservations—9 a.m.-4 p.m. Tuesday through Friday.

HOURS: 10 a.m.-9 p.m. daily, including Sunday.

DETAILS: Visitors can walk through at their own pace or participate in guided tours (see below). Special events are also featured each month.

In the Spacearium, *New Eyes on the Universe* is being shown every 45 minutes, with the first show beginning at 11:15 a.m. and the last show beginning at 8:15 p.m. each day, a schedule which is changed only on Thursday, when the noon presentation is replaced by a free show entitled *Noontime with the Stars.*

In the Samuel P. Langley Theatre, two movies alternate seven days a week according to the following schedules: *To Fly*—10:15 and 11:35 a.m., and 12:55, 2:15, 3:35, 4:55, 6:15 and 7:35 p.m.; *Living Planet*—10:55 a.m. and 12:15, 1:35, 2:55, 4:15, 5:35, 6:55 and 8:15 p.m. (Also, see box below.)

Fees in the Spacearium and the Langley Theatre are $1 for adults and 50 cents for children, students and senior citizens.

New Air Movie Scheduled

In early August, a new 30-minute movie entitled "*Flyer*" will be presented by the Air and Space Museum on its super-large screen. The film will depict the story of a Navy pilot during World War II and after the war, when he becomes an airplane restorer and a stunt pilot.

Check in late July for the schedule for "*Flyer*" and for accompanying revisions in other show schedules.

Note: Group reservations are available for the Spacearium and the Langley Theatre, and they must be made at least two weeks in advance but not more than six weeks in advance. For the Spacearium, groups of not less than 25 and not more than 230 can make advance reservations on a space-available basis for any shows on weekdays or for the 4:30 p.m.-or-later shows on weekends and holidays. For the Langley Theatre, groups of not less than 25 and not more than 250 can make advance reservations on a space-available basis for weekdays or for the 10:15 a.m., 10:55 a.m., or 4:55 p.m.-or-later shows on weekends and holidays.

Persons calling the telephone number for any group reservations—357-1400 between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tuesday through Friday—will reach a recorded message during busy periods, and they are advised to wait for a personal answer or to try again later. Arrangements for group visits can also be made by writing to: Tour Scheduler; Education Services Division; National Air and Space Museum; Smithsonian Institution; Washington, D.C. 20560.

TOURS: Public tours designed primarily for adults leave the tour desk at 10:15 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

From June 1 through August 31, "Family Highlights" tours for 8-to-12-year-olds accompanied by an adult will leave, also from the tour desk, at 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. weekdays.

In addition, there is a Tour of the Month each month which is devoted to a specific gallery of the museum. These half-hour tours leave at noon Thursday and Saturday from the tour desk. In May the Tour of the Month is "The Lindbergh Legacy" (Pioneers of Flight Gallery); in June, "Blue on Blue" (Sea-Air Operations Gallery); in July, "The Eagle Has Landed" (Apollo to the Moon Gallery); and in August, "Where Hot Air Gets You" (Baloons and Airships Gallery).

No reservations are accepted for the Family Highlights tours or the Tours of the Month.

Reservations are available for tours of the Paul E. Garber Facility in Suitland, Md., for one to 40 persons. These tours are conducted at 10 a.m. weekdays, and at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum

ADDRESS: 2405 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E.
PHONE: 287-3369.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–6 p.m. weekdays, and 1–6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.
DETAILS: Group tours are available by calling in advance.

National Museum of American History

ADDRESS: 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
PHONE: 357-1802.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: For the schedule of walk-in tours, call 357-1802; for information on group tours, call 357-1481.

National Museum of Natural History

ADDRESS: 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
PHONE: 357-2700.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Guided walk-in tours are given at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.

National Museum of American Art

ADDRESS: 8th and G Streets, N.W.
PHONE: 357-2247.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Daily walk-in tours start at noon weekdays and at 2 p.m. on Sunday. Special guided tours for groups are at 10 a.m., 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. by reservation only; call 357-3095.

National Zoological Park

ADDRESS: 3000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
PHONE: 673-4800.
HOURS: Grounds, 8 a.m.–8 p.m. daily, including Sunday; animal buildings, 10 a.m.–6 p.m. daily, including Sunday.
DETAILS: Admission is free. Parking is limited and costs $2 for cars; no charge for buses. The giant pandas are fed at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Weekend morning tours for groups of eight to 50 are available by calling 673-4955 at least three weeks in advance.

* * *

OTHER MUSEUMS AND ATTRACTIONS

B'nai B'rith Museum

ADDRESS: 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
PHONE: 857-6600.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–5 p.m. every day except Saturday.
DETAILS: Groups require reservations for guided tours.

Daughters of the American Revolution Museum

ADDRESS: 1776 D Street, N.W.
PHONE: 628-1776.
HOURS: Gallery, 8:30 a.m.–4 p.m., and Period Rooms, 10 a.m.–3 p.m. weekdays before June 1, and weekdays except Monday after June 1.
DETAILS: Walk-in tours of the period rooms are given 10 a.m.–3 p.m. weekdays. Groups of more than six require reservations.

Corcoran Gallery of Art

ADDRESS: 17th Street and New York Avenue, N.W.
PHONE: 638-3211.
HOURS: 10 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and 10 a.m.–9 p.m. Thursday, except major holidays.
DETAILS: Admission free. Special tours can be arranged. Large groups require reservations in advance for guided tours.

Explorers Hall, National Geographic Society

ADDRESS: 1145 17th Street, N.W.
PHONE: 857-7000.
HOURS: 9 a.m.–6 p.m. weekdays; 9 a.m.–5 p.m. Saturday and holidays; 10 a.m.–5 p.m. Sunday.

DETAILS: All visitors, including groups, walk through at their own pace. "Globe lectures" for groups of 10 or more can be arranged for weekday mornings by calling 857-7689.

Folger Shakespeare Library

ADDRESS: 201 East Capitol Street, S.E.
PHONE: 544-4600.
HOURS: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. daily, including Sunday, except legal holidays.
DETAILS: Information on exhibits and programs can be obtained by calling 544-7077. Group tours can be arranged by calling Catherine Sentman or Peggy O'Brien, also at 544-7077.

Ford's Theatre

ADDRESS: 511 10th Street, N.W.
PHONE: 426-6924.
HOURS: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily, including Sunday, except for Thursday and Sunday afternoon, when the theater is used for performances.
DETAILS: Talks are given every half hour 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. daily except 12:30-1:30 p.m. (check for possible changes). Also, the House Where Lincoln Died, across the street from Ford's Theater at 516 10th Street, is open 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

ADDRESS: 2700 F Street, N.W.
PHONE: 254-3600.
HOURS: 10 a.m. until the theaters and restaurants close.
DETAILS: Public tours are conducted approximately every half hour 10 a.m.-1 p.m. daily. Tours for groups of 20 or more can be arranged by calling 254-3774.

National Gallery of Art

ADDRESS: West Building—6th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
East Building—4th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
PHONE: 737-4215.
HOURS: Until June 14: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and noon-9 p.m Sunday. From June 14 through Labor Day: 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and noon-9 p.m. Sunday.
DETAILS: The tentative schedule calls for general introductory tours of the East Building at 11 a.m. Monday through Saturday, and at 1 p.m. Sunday; general tours of the West Building at 3 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and at 5 p.m. Sunday.

Sewall-Belmont House

ADDRESS: 144 Constitution Ave., N.E.
PHONE: 546-1210.
HOURS: 10 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays, and noon-4 p.m Saturday, Sunday and holidays.
DETAILS: Exhibits include memorabilia of the women's suffrage and equal rights movements. Special tours for groups can be arranged by calling in advance.

* * *

PARKS AND GARDENS

Botanic Garden

ADDRESS: 1st Street and Maryland Avenue, S.W.
PHONE: 225-8333.
HOURS: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily, including Sunday, in May; 9 a.m.-9 p.m. daily, including Sunday, in June, July and August.
DETAILS: Call for group tours.

National Arboretum

ADDRESS: 24th and R Streets, N.E.
PHONE: 472-9100.
HOURS: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays, and 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and holidays.
DETAILS: Tours are available for groups of 10 or more with three weeks' advance notice.

No tours are given for students below the fifth grade.

The Bonsai Collection is on display 10 a.m.-2:30 p.m. daily, including Sunday.

The blooming schedule is: end of May—late azaleas, rhododendron, mountain laurel, peonies, Chinese dogwood, southern magnolia, sweetbay magnolia, daylillies, and lillies; June—southern magnolia, viburnums, lillies, daylillies, Chinese dogwood, rhododendron, fringetree, mountain laurel, late rhododendron, and golden raintree; July—waterlillies, hibiscus, conifers, daylillies, and boxwood; August—waterlillies, hibiscus, conifers, crapemyrtle, and boxwood.

Do This, Do That for Visiting Groups—It's Easier When You Know How

Introduction below; additional information for staff and groups on following pages

In an effort to help staff assistants answer many initial questions pertaining to visitor-group activities on the Hill and subsequently to follow through by making arrangements when necessary, Staff offers this two-part, updated guide.

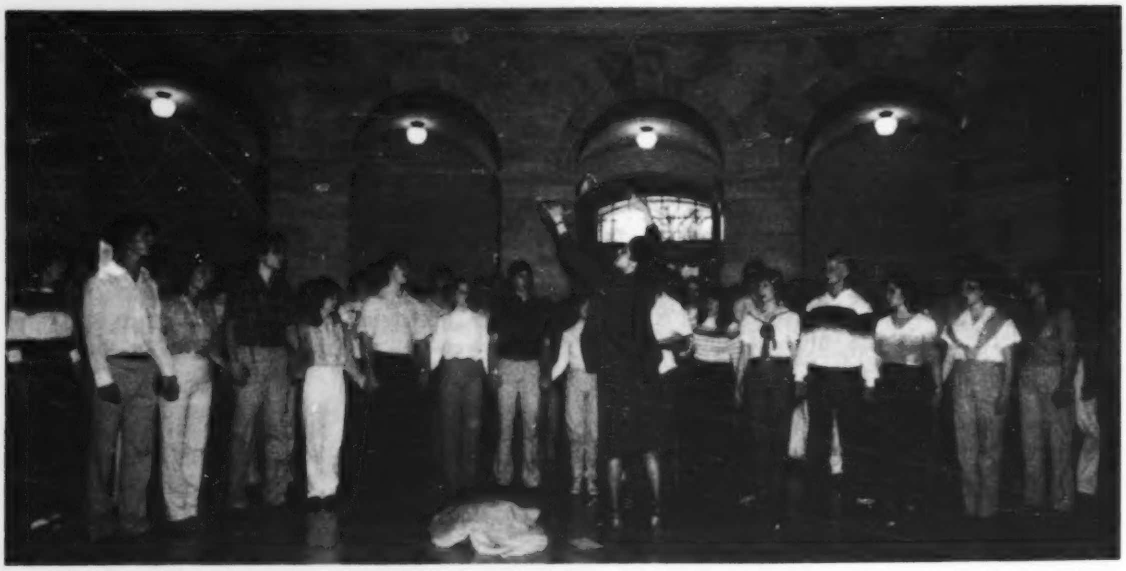
On the following three pages is a section entitled "Wheres, Whats, Whens, and Hows for Groups Visiting Capitol Hill," which contains information for use by staff aides as well as by visiting groups. *It has been prepared in a way which will enable congressional aides to reproduce it, if they wish, for distribution by mail or in person to help answer inquiries from visiting groups.*

On page 11 there is a continuation of staff-oriented information for office use. In this "continued" portion of the guide, staff aides will find how-to-do-it information designed to help them with the mechanics of making arrangements for some of the group activities outlined in the portion prepared for easy distribution to visitors.

To use this guide most effectively, congressional aides should have a knowledge of the information contained in both sections, namely:

1. The following three pages prepared for visiting groups *and* staff (which includes information *not* repeated in the second section), and

2. The subsequent in-house companion portion on page 11 for staff only, which includes details on the procedures for making certain arrangements, and similar data.



Top—tour group on East Front steps of Capitol; bottom—choral group in Russell rotunda.

Wheres, Whats, Whens and Hows for Groups Visiting Capitol Hill

The following information has been compiled for the leaders and members of various groups—including school, church, service, musical, social, labor, professional and political groups—who are interested in visiting the Nation's Capitol and the nearby Congressional office buildings in organized parties.

The information is designed to help save time and prevent certain problems, and thereby make group visits to Capitol Hill more enjoyable, informative and useful.

Visitors will note that in some statements about the Capitol there are references to two "fronts"—the East Front and the West Front. The East Front is the one normally used by Members of Congress when they walk (or run) outdoors between their offices and the floors of the House of Representatives or the Senate. It was also the site of presidential inaugurations until 1980, when the West Front was used. The West Front looks down over Washington's long, open Mall, 1½ miles to the Washington Monument and an additional mile to the Lincoln Memorial.

Note: The term "group," as used in this guide, generally applies to organized parties of 10 or more persons. However, if six or more visitors in a party wish to eat together in one of the House cafeterias during certain available hours (see the section on "MEALS"), the "group" of six or more must make the necessary arrangements through the office of a Representative.

CHARTERED AND PRIVATE BUSES—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

- Chartered and private buses may load and unload only at First and East Capitol Street, N.E. There will be U.S. Capitol Police officers at this location who will provide information on available parking.
- Buses are normally permitted to take musical groups—especially bands scheduled to perform on the House steps—directly to the steps so that the performers, their equipment and their instruments can be unloaded at the foot of the steps.

CAPITOL TOURS

- Visitors to the Capitol can take free, guided tours of the building's major points of interest from 9 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. daily. The tours last about 30 minutes and are conducted by personnel of the Capitol Guide Service. No special accommodations are available for groups, but every effort is made to keep groups together for the tours.
- Tours begin in the Rotunda of the Capitol at least every 15 minutes; however, visitors during the busy April-through-August period should anticipate a wait of 30 minutes or more.

HOUSE AND SENATE GALLERIES

- A visiting group can obtain group authorization which will enable all of the members, when together as their specific group, to visit the House and Senate galleries. For the House gallery, a letter of authorization can be obtained from a Representative; for the Senate gallery, a Senate Group Gallery Pass can be obtained from a Senator.
- Taking pictures and making recordings are prohibited in the House and Senate galleries. Visitors must check all cameras and recording equipment before entering the galleries. When groups visit the galleries, one box and one claim check are used for all of their items to save time.
- Children must be at least 6 years old to be permitted to enter the Senate gallery. In the House, children under the age of 10 are allowed in the gallery if accompanied by a responsible adult and if properly behaved.
- With groups, as with individuals, admission to the visitors' galleries in the House and the Senate is on a "first come, first served" basis.
- Both galleries are open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily as well as earlier or later when the House or the Senate is in session.

SECURITY

- Purses, tote bags, briefcases, and similar objects are subject to inspection by Capitol Police officers stationed at the entrances to the various

Prepared by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

buildings on Capitol Hill and at the doors to the House and Senate galleries.

- It is illegal to carry any type of firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, incendiary device or "tear gas" on the Capitol Grounds.

MEALS

Senate Side

- On the Senate side there is one cafeteria—the South (Visitors') Cafeteria, in the Dirksen Senate Office Building—available for use by groups. Hours during which this facility may be used by groups are 7:30 to 10 a.m., 11 a.m. to noon, and 1:30 to 3 p.m. (for hot food) or to 3:30 p.m. (for cold food) weekdays.
- Groups of 25 or more persons who wish to use the cafeteria for breakfast, or of 50 or more who wish to use it during the available lunch hours, should request the office of a Senator to make the necessary arrangements, indicating the number of people in the group and the time they wish to eat. Such requests should be submitted so that the Senator's office can give the cafeteria at least 24 hours' advance notice.

House Side

- On the House side there are three cafeterias—in the Rayburn, Longworth, and Annex No. 2 House Office Buildings. The carryout facilities in the basement of the Capitol and the Cannon, Rayburn, and Longworth House Office Buildings are also available to the public.
- Hours for groups are 8 to 11:45 a.m. and 1:15 to 2:30 p.m. weekdays. Only the Longworth cafeteria has Saturday hours, 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
- Groups of six or more persons who wish to use one of the House cafeterias during the available hours should request the office of a Representative to make the necessary arrangements, indicating the number of people in the group and the time they want to eat. Such requests should be submitted so that the Congressional office can give the cafeteria at least 24 hours' advance notice.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- The taking of photographs with hand-held cameras is usually permitted in most public areas of the Capitol and on the Capitol Grounds. However, when either house of the Congress is in session or the restaurants are open, picture taking in the areas around the open doors to the Chambers or the restaurants is prohibited.
- The taking of photographs in the House and Senate galleries is prohibited.
- Picture-taking in the House and Senate cafeterias is prohibited at all times, including those hours when certain cafeterias are open for visitors.
- The use of tripods in the Capitol and on the Capitol Grounds is restricted. If a visiting goup feels that tripod usage will be necessary, the Senator or Representative who is making arrangements for the trip should be informed so that he can provide information on how tripod permits can be obtained from the Capitol Police.

OUTDOOR MUSICAL PRESENTATIONS

- Outdoor musical presentations by nonprofessionals are permitted on the Capitol Grounds if the necessary arrangements have been made.
- Performances, usually limited in length to half an hour, can be held during generally established times on the House steps or the Senate steps—but not the center steps—of the East Front of the Capitol, or in front of the West Front. There are no facilities immediately available for indoor performances if there is inclement weather, and the possible rescheduling of canceled outdoor performances depends on prior commitments.
- No chairs, music stands or amplifying equipment can be provided through the offices of Congress.
- There are no facilities specifically set aside on Capitol Hill for bands and choral groups to use as dressing rooms.
- Arrangements for the presentation of a musical performance on the Capitol Grounds can be made, upon request of authorized persons, by a Member of the House of Representatives or a Senator. Groups should write to a Member of the Congress, indicating the name of the group, the type of presentation it will make, the number of participants, the time and place being requested for the performance, and the group leader's name, address and telephone number. Arrangements can be made for power for public address systems to be used on the House steps or in front of the West Front, and groups needing such power should request it in their letter. Groups must furnish their own amplifying systems. The volume of the amplification must be maintained at a level which will not interfere with the work of Members of Congress and their staffs in the Capitol or their offices. Amplification is not allowed on the Senate steps.

INDOOR MUSICAL PRESENTATIONS

- Choirs, glee clubs and similar musical groups—but not bands—can present performances in the Rotunda of the Russell Senate Office Building if they make the necessary arrangements in advance through the office of a sponsoring Senator. Available times are 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily. Bands are not permitted to perform in the Russell Senate Office Building Rotunda.
- Musical groups wishing to perform in the Russell Rotunda should provide the Senator who will sponsor their appearance with the following information: the name of the group, the type of presentation it will make, the number of participants, the time being requested for the performance, and the group leader's name, address and phone number. Chairs for performers and hookups for electrical power for microphones can be provided if requests are made in advance. Music stands cannot be provided.
- No facilities for indoor musical presentations are available in the Capitol or the House office buildings.

USE OF SUBWAY CARS

- The Russell and Dirksen Senate Office Buildings and the Rayburn House Office Building are linked to the Capitol by subway lines bordered by walkways. (From the Cannon House Office Building to the Capitol there is another walkway but no subway.)
- During roll-call votes on the House floor, priority use of the House subway cars is given to Members because of the limited time in which they must get to the Capitol. Likewise, Senators are given priority use of the Senate's subway cars during roll-call votes.
- Children under the age of 12 are not allowed on the subway cars unless accompanied by an adult.

SOUVENIRS

- Publications about the Capitol and the city of Washington, as well as commemorative and presidential medals, matted prints, selected first-day covers and coins, post cards, and similar items, are on sale in the East Front Lobby of the Capitol. The publications are also available at several locations in the building. Sales are by the United States Historical Society under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Notes

(Special arrangements, dates, phone numbers)

Do This, Do That for Visiting Groups—For Office Use

If visiting groups have questions or requests concerning things included in the previous section, "Wheres, Whats, Whens and Hows for Groups Visiting Capitol Hill," which was prepared for distribution to such groups, staff aides might have to provide certain information or make the necessary arrangements. The how-to-do-it guidelines provided in this section are designed to help.

Much of the basic information contained in the previous section *is not repeated* in this portion, and therefore the previous section and this office-use section are meant to be *used together.*

CHARTERED AND PRIVATE BUSES—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

- Senate aides who have questions about parking should call Terrence Flaherty, Director of the Parking Office, ext. 48888, who works under the jurisdiction of the Senate Sergeant at Arms.
- House staff members with inquiries about parking may call Michael Preloh, Superintendent of Garages, ext. 56749 or 56750, who works under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Services of the Committee on House Administration.
- Buses bearing musical groups which have arranged to perform on the House steps are normally permitted to take the groups—especially bands—directly to the steps so that the performers, their equipment and their instruments can be unloaded at the foot of the steps. House aides do not have to make prior arrangements for these accommodations.

CAPITOL TOURS

- For special inquiries concerning Capitol building tours, staff members should call Tom Nottingham, Chief Guide, Capitol Guide Service, ext. 56827.
- Operations of the guide service are under the jurisdiction of the Capitol Guide Board, which is composed of the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms and the Architect of the Capitol.
- Handicapped groups are given special consideration. Arrangements should be made through the Chief Guide's Office.

HOUSE AND SENATE GALLERIES

- A visiting group can obtain a letter of authorization from their Representative or a Group Gallery Pass from one of their Senators which will enable all of the visitors, when together as their specific group, to visit the House and Senate Galleries. Each group must have an individual letter for the House Gallery and also a Group Gallery Pass for the Senate Gallery. Senate Group Gallery Pass forms are available from the Senate Service Department, G-200B, Dirksen Senate Office Building, ext. 46138. The Senate Sergeant at Arms' Office (S-321, The Capitol; ext. 42341) provides Foreign Visitor Gallery passes for foreign guests.
- Each letter or pass should include the name of the group, the number of people, the name of the person in charge, and the date and estimated time the group will visit the gallery. The House gallery letter should be addressed to: Honorable James T. Molloy, Doorkeeper, U.S. House of Representatives, H-154, The Capitol. Senate Group Gallery Passes should be addressed to: Honorable Howard S. Liebengood, Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate, S-321, The Capitol.
- Copies of the letter or the pass sent by the Member to the House Doorkeeper or the Senate Sergeant at Arms must be provided to the leader of the group so that he will have the appropriate one available for presentation when the group arrives at either gallery.

SECURITY

- In case of emergency, staff aides should call ext. 45151 or ext. 40911, both of which are numbers for Capitol Police communications.
- Questions about security should be referred to the office of Chief James M. Powell, U.S. Capitol Police, 215 Senate (Plaza) Annex, ext. 49806.
- Security on the Capitol Grounds is under the jurisdiction of the Capitol Police Board, which is composed of the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms and the Architect of the Capitol.

MEALS

Senate Side Arrangements

- For groups of 25 or more persons who wish to use the South (Visitors') Cafeteria in the

Dirksen Building during the hours 7:30 to 10 a.m. weekdays, or for groups of 50 or more who wish to use it during the hours 11 a.m. to noon, and 1:30 to 3 p.m. for hot food (until 3:30 p.m. for cold food) on weekdays, Senate offices should send a letter at least 24 hours in advance to the Director of Food Service. The letter should indicate the number in the group and the time they wish to eat, and should be addressed to: Director of Food Service, B-200 Dirksen Senate Office Building (the extension is 47196). The letter must be signed by the Senator.

- Send a copy of the letter to: Inspector James O. Blackston, U.S. Capitol Police, Room G-303, Dirksen Senate Office Building.
- Give a copy of the letter to the group leader for use, if necessary, at the cafeteria.
- The daily operations of the cafeteria are under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; general policy, under the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

House Side Arrangements

- For groups of six or more who wish to use the Rayburn, Longworth, or Annex No. 2 cafeterias during the available hours, a letter indicating the number in the group and the time and place they wish to eat must be sent by a Representative to the manager of the cafeteria at least 24 hours in advance:

  Longworth, Tony Smith, ext. 54410;
  Rayburn, Dennis Engel, ext. 57109;
  Annex No. 2, Bob Zeller, ext. 51910.

  For further assistance call Anne Walker, general manager of the House Office Buildings restaurants, ext. 53850, or the Subcommittee on Services, ext. 54568.

- On legislative days, visiting groups may not use any food facilities on the House side from 11:45 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. On nonlegislative days, the Subcommittee on Services and the managers "make every attempt to accommodate visiting groups whenever possible." House assistants should be guided by the times established for regular visitor usage of the cafeterias—8 to 11:45 a.m. and 1:15 to 2:30 p.m. on weekdays, and 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Longworth cafeteria on Saturdays.
- Give the group leader a copy of the letter for use, if necessary, at the cafeteria.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- If members of visiting groups wish to use tripods, they must obtain permits from the Capitol Police. Tripods may not be used for photographs which will be used for commercial purposes.
- Use of tripods is restricted in the Capitol (1) to specific times—on the House side, from 9 to 9:30 a.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. daily, and on the Senate side, before 9 a.m. and after 4:30 p.m. daily, except when the Senate is in session earlier or later than those times, and (2) to specific places, which will be identified at the time the permit is issued. Police officers who handle the permits can also answer questions about the use of tripods on the Capitol Grounds. Visitors can obtain permits for approved uses of tripods from Capitol Police, Room ST-3 (ext. 42985), the Capitol.

OUTDOOR MUSICAL PRESENTATIONS

Senate Side Arrangements

- East Front. Requests for permission for musical groups to perform on the Senate steps of the East Front of the Capitol can be made by calling the office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, ext. 42341. Performances can be scheduled only for 10 a.m. or earlier on weekdays, and at any time on weekends. Call first to determine the availability of a specific time and to have the arrangements confirmed, if possible, during this call. A followup letter containing the name of the group, the type of presentation it will make, the number of participants, the time and place requested for the performance, and the group leader's name, address and telephone number should then be sent to: Honorable Howard S. Liebengood, Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate, S-321, The Capitol.

- West Front. Requests for permission for musical groups to perform in front of the West Front can be made by telephone or letter to the Special Investigations Unit of the Capitol Police force. The unit keeps a record of West Front events scheduled by the House and the Senate so that there will be no overlapping. Information required by the unit includes everything listed immediately above in the "East Front" section plus an indication of whether electrical power will be needed for a public address system. Arrangements can be made by calling ext. 43171, and no followup letter of confirmation is necessary. Otherwise, letters should be addressed to: Special Investigations Unit, U.S. Capitol Police, 14-P, Senate Plaza Annex.

House Side Arrangements

- East Front. Requests for permission for musical groups to perform on the House steps of the East Front of the Capitol can be made by calling Rita Hankins in the Office of the Speaker, extension 52204. Performances are not scheduled for those times when the House is expected to be in session but are arranged for daily periods which run until half an hour before the beginning of floor action and which resume half an hour after the time that work on the floor is expected to end.

  Information required by the Speaker's office includes the name of the Representative making the request, the name of the group, the approximate number of participants, and whether the performers will need electrical power for public address systems. Make arrangements for use of the House steps by calling Rita Hankins first; then send a letter of confirmation to: Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, H–209, The Capitol; attention, Rita Hankins.
- West Front. Requests for permission for musical groups to perform in front of the West Front can be submitted to the House Sergeant at Arms. Any reasonable times are generally available for performances. Send a letter including the name of the group, the type of presentation it will make, the number of participants, the time and place requested for the performance, and the group leader's name, address and telephone number. State whether electrical power will be needed for public address systems, and the name of the person in the Member's office who should be called by the Sergeant at Arms' office with a confirmation of the details. Letters should be addressed to: Honorable Benjamin J. Guthrie, Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives, H–124, The Capitol. The telephone contact in the office is Pemmie Sargent, extension 52459.

INDOOR MUSICAL PRESENTATIONS

- Senators who wish to sponsor a choir, glee club or similar musical group—but not bands—for a performance in the Russell Office Building Rotunda should have a staff aide telephone the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to find out if the desired time is available. The committee contact is Donna Amoriggi, extension 46352. After preliminary arrangements are made by telephone, the Senator must send a letter confirming the request and the details to: Honorable Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Chairman, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, 305 Russell Senate Office Building. Include the name of the group, the type of presentation it will make, and the number of participants. These followup letters are then returned to the sponsoring offices, bearing the signature of Senator Mathias, if the initial verbal arrangements are officially approved.
- If a musical group approved for a performance in the Russell Rotunda needs chairs or a hookup for electrical power for a microphone, the sponsoring Senator's office should telephone the office of the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings: call Helen Kane, extension 43141. If Helen Kane is busy, staff aides should leave a message, and she will return the call. She will also make arrangements for chairs for an audience.

* * *

A FEW WORDS ABOUT OFF-THE-HILL ACTIVITIES

- All of the previous material in this guide pertains to Hill activities. The following publications are among the sources staff aides can use to answer inquiries about off-the-Hill matters.
- "Welcome to Washington" is a 41-page, 7¼-by-10-inch booklet available to Senators from the Senate Sergeant at Arms. The booklet includes sections such as "Visitor Information," "How to Get Around in Washington," "Smithsonian Institution Museums," and "Other Museums of Interest"—with names, addresses and telephone numbers, and brief descriptions. Also there are lists of the telephone and room numbers of Members of Congress, maps and "Useful Phone Numbers." To obtain copies, staff aides should call the Senate Sergeant at Arms, extension 42341, or the Senate Service Department, extension 45771.
- The Washington Area Convention and Visitors Association publishes information on group accommodations, sightseeing companies, and more. Call the association at 798–7000.
- A fold-out brochure containing information about many Washington hotels is published by the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C., under the title "What to See, Where to Stay Guide." For copies, Congressional offices should call 833–3350.

CAPITOL CASES

Congressional redistricting in the vast majority of States was necessitated following the 1980 census. Courts inevitably were drawn into the process to redistrict when legislatures failed to do so or to review the results of legislative actions. In this issue, we review the major cases decided to date.

Congressional districting is governed by federal constitutional and statutory standards and by State constitutional and statutory provisions. Paramount is the Supreme Court's reading of Article I, sec. 2, of the Constitution, in *Wesberry* v. *Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964), to mandate equally populated districts. Subsequent cases impose on each State the obligation to make "a good faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality." Any variance must be justified unless it can be shown that it results despite the good faith effort—*Kirkpatrick* v. *Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526 (1969); *Wells* v. *Rockefeller*, 394 U.S. 542 (1969); *White* v. *Weiser*, 412 U.S. 783 (1973). Of constitutional moment as well is the obligation not to impermissibly dilute minority voting strength, *White* v. *Regester*, 412 U.S. 755 (1973), which is more strict in jurisdictions covered by the Voting Rights Act in which the States must show the attorney general or a federal court in the District of Columbia that redistricting does not have a discriminatory effect on minorities, *Georgia* v. *United States*, 411 U.S. 526 (1973). Additional federal statutory standards are in conflict—2 U.S.C. secs. 2a(c)(5), 2(c). State requirements generally run to compactness and contiguity, preservation of political and natural boundaries, and the like. Additionally, as a matter of comity, the Supreme Court has directed lower courts to respect as far as possible the permissible State policies embodied in existing enacted districting plans—*White* v. *Weiser*, *supra*, 737-797.

Finally, recognizing that "politics and political considerations are inseparable from districting and apportionment," *Gaffney* v. *Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735, 753 (1973), the Court has to date imposed no constitutional constraints upon partisan gerrymandering.

Degree of Population Equality Required (Daggett v. *Kimmelman,* District Court, New Jersey, March 3, 1982*)*

New Jersey's congressional seats dropped from 15 to 14. A bill redrawing lines was enacted, which resulted in a difference of 3,674 people between the most and least populous districts. Expressed in more meaningful terms, the total population deviation was 0.6984 percent. (The figure is obtained by finding the "ideal" district population, the total State population divided by the number of districts, and dividing the ideal figure into the difference between the most and least populous district.) The plans rejected by the Supreme Court in *Kirkpatrick* and *Weiser*, in contrast, had total deviations of 5.97 percent and 4.13 percent respectively.

The new plan was attacked by New Jersey's Republican Congressmen, who alleged that it was a severe partisan gerrymander. The district court viewed the evidence in the record of partisan considerations as demonstrating a lack of good faith effort to achieve population equality and held that the 0.6984 percent deviation was too large in view of the fact that a nonpartisan plan produced at Rutgers had a deviation of only 0.296 percent. A dissenting judge argued that the variances were not statistically significant dilutions of the representational strength of voters in more populous districts, especially in light of the 2-3 percent margin of error in census data.

Justice Brennan, on March 15, 1982, stayed the lower court's judgment, permitting the 1982 elections to proceed under the enacted plan. He wrote that it was a fair prospect the Court would review the decision and would reverse; on March 29, the full Court refused to disturb the stay and refused to expedite consideration.

It thus seems likely that the Supreme Court will in this case provide new guidance on population standards for districting. The only other case turning solely on population, *Doulin* v. *White*, District Court, Arkansas, voided a plan with a 2.10 percent variation and redrew lines to achieve 0.78 percent.

Court Discretion in Redrawing Lines (Seamon v. *Upham,* District Court, Texas, February 27, 1982*)*

Following an increased congressional representation from 24 to 27 seats, the Texas legislature enacted a new plan, which was challenged both before the U.S. attorney general and in federal court. The attorney general objected to the lines of two South Texas districts on grounds of impermissible dilution of Hispanic voting strength; the objection made the entire plan inoperable, and when it became clear the State would not act on a new plan, the federal court redrew the lines. Its South Texas districting went unopposed, but the divided court action in redistricting in Dallas County encountered objections and appeals. Prior to districting by the legislature, two of the four districts in Dallas had minority (blacks and Hispanics) strength of 29.1 percent and 37.4 percent. The new plan created minority strength of 12.1 percent and 63.8 percent, respectively. The governor and the legislative majority argued the action was called for to give minority voters an opportunity to elect a minority representative from one district; opponents, including minority organizations, complained that the actual reason was to pack minoritites in one district and make them ineffectual in the other, so that whereas before the districting they could influence two Congressmen, afterward they had influence in only one and a chance at that seat. The attorney general did not object to the Dallas lines.

The two-judge majority was divided on the basis of its action. One judge found the districting unconstitutionally diluted the minority vote. The second judge made no judgment on constitutionality but argued that, the legislature's plan being wholly inoperative because of the Voting Rights Act objection, the court had to draw a Statewide plan. Although he would adopt the legislature's plan for most of the State, he thought, nonetheless, that a federal court plan had to be more racially fair than a legislature's plan, and thus the court could not approve the Dallas result. The lines were redrawn to restore minority influence in both disputed districts.

On April 1, the Supreme Court unanimously reversed. It held that unless district lines were unconstitutional or unless they violated the Voting Rights Act, those lines must be respected insofar as possible in correcting whatever overall violations were found. A court's modification of a State plan is limited to that necessary to cure any constitutional or statutory defect. Although it held the lower court decision to be an error, the Supreme Court left that court free either to order the 1982 elections to be held under the court plan because of the imminence of the primary elections or to take some other course in the court's discretion.

Effect of State Referendum Provision on Congressional Districting (California Assembly v. *Deukmejian*, California Supreme Court, January 28, 1982*)*

Redistricting plans for Congress and the legislature were enacted and then attacked by Republican Party leaders who contended the plans constituted severe partisan gerrymandering. Using the referendum provisions of the State constitution, they gathered sufficient signatures to put both laws to a test of the voters. State law mandated that acts petitioned to referendum be delayed from going into effect until the people vote. Various suits were brought seeking to void the petitions or to put the disputed legislative plans into effect.

Although the court divided 4-to-3 in ordering the legislature's districting into effect (on the ground that absent that plan, no valid plan existed by which to hold elections), the court was unanimous that the congressional districts enacted by the legislature must be used. It had been argued that 2 U.S.C. sec. 2a(c)(5), enacted in 1929, provided for at-large elections of additional Members, with present districts being maintained. The court held, however, that 2 U.S.C. sec. 2a(c), enacted in 1967, had impliedly repealed the earlier law and barred election of Members at large. The federal law thus superseded the State constitutional provision requiring nonobservance of a petitioned-challenged law. Because of inadequate time for the court to draw its own plan, holding the 1982 elections under the challenged districting was the only recourse.

On March 11, Justice Rehnquist as Circuit Justice refused to stay the State court decision. In his view, it was unlikely the full Court would hear the appeal on the meaning of the two federal laws since even if that part of the judgment were reversed, the other grounds relied on by the State court with respect to legislative districting would still prevail. On March 22, the full Court refused a petition for a stay and for expedited consideration.

Standards for Court Imposed Districting (Shayer v. *Kirkpatrick*, District Court, Missouri, January 7, 1982; *Carstens* v. *Lamm*, District Court, Colorado, January 29, 1982; *LaCombe* v. *Growe*, District Court, Minnesota, March 11, 1982*)*

In these three cases, federal district courts redistricted the respective States following the failure of legislative efforts to do so. The criteria explicitly adopted by the courts followed generally those set out by the district court that earlier redrew the Illinois districts and was affirmed by the Supreme Court (see Staff, March/April 1982). That is, the courts explained they used, in descending order of importance, (1) achieving population equality, (2) avoiding impermissible dilutions of minority voting strength, (3) achieving compactness and contiguity, (4) preserving county and municipal boundaries, (5) preserving communities of interest, and (6) observing existing State policies embodied in existing districting plans.

The courts achieved a substantial measure of population equality, 0.0020 percent in the case of Colorado. In both Colorado and Missouri, lines were drawn in and around major urban areas to preserve minority voting strength where it had existed previously. The other standards were observed to the degree possible, given the two paramount federal constitutional standards. The Minnesota court, however, arguably deviated from Supreme Court guidelines on respecting State policy. That is, instead of making adjustments to the lines of the existing districts to establish population equality, the majority of the court held that the division of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area among five rural-dominated districts denied the urban residents equal representation without regard to population equality. They, therefore, redrew lines so as to accord the urban area what they viewed as fair representation. Either as a deviation from State policy or a holding of unconstitutional dilution of urban voting strength, the decision may afford the Supreme Court additional opportunity to elucidate standards of congressional districting.

On April 5, the Supreme Court refused to expedite the appeal from the Minnesota decision, indicating that any review will likely follow the 1982 elections.—*Johnny H. Killian, senior specialist, American Constitutional Law, Congressional Research Service.*

IN REVIEW

Make a note to look for **THE HOUSE AND FOREIGN POLICY; The Irony of Congressional Reform, by Charles W. Whalen (North Carolina, pages and price not available)**, which should be available about the time this issue of Staff appears. Preliminary reviewing in galley form reveals that the widely respected former Congressman from Ohio has produced a valuable analysis of, and modest prescriptions for, the unintended but harmful effects of some of the reforms (and failures to reform) of the 'seventies on the conduct of United States foreign affairs. More in the next issue.

BASEBALL, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC POLICY. Jesse W. Markham and Paul V. Teplitz (Lexington, 196 p., $21.95). The immunity of organized baseball from the nation's antitrust laws and the issue of such immunity for other professional sports have been recurring policy problems for Congress. This book, in fact, was commissioned by major league baseball as the basis for testimony before a House committee which was expected to consider legislation overturning baseball's antitrust status.

Allowing for its origin, purpose, and the fact that most of its data is five or more years old, the book represents a rare and fascinating peek into the organization and operation of the national sport as an industry, covering such aspects as player contracting, the market for baseball games, the financial performance of individual clubs, entry of new franchises, territorial limits, and a host of other front office concerns.

THE FINAL EPIDEMIC: Physicians and Scientists on Nuclear War. Edited by Ruth Adams and Susan Cullen (Chicago, 265 p., $4.95 paper). The papers here collected were presented at a series of symposia, beginning in 1979, on the medical consequences of nuclear weapons and nuclear war organized by Physicians for Social Responsibility and the Council for a Livable World Education Fund, and sponsored in major cities across the country by medical schools and State medical societies.

A NEW APPROACH TO THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE. Edited by Mancur Olson (American Enterprise Institute, 520 p., $10.25 paper). An impressive effort by a widely representative group of contributors to break away from conventional stereotypes by analyzing the weaknesses of both private and public health cares. No true health care market exists, the editor contends, because the absence of effective price competition under both systems denies consumers and suppliers needed incentives to reduce costs and prices. The book includes numerous recommendations for reform.

DOLLAR POLITICS. Third Edition (Congressional Quarterly, 171 p., $8.95 paper). Among other things, this large-format CQ paperback examines phenomena associated with the fact that 2,600 political action committees contributed 25 percent of the $900 million spent on all U.S. political campaigns in 1980.

RETROSPECTIVE VOTING IN AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS. Morris P. Fiorina (Yale, 260 p., $35, $9.95 paper). The author claims a great deal for the model of voting behavior which he has developed here, a model which synthesizes earlier academic conclusions about what motivates votes: issues, candidates, or partisan predispositions. He concludes that "retrospective evaluations" (considerations of past performance rather than future consequence) by voters deserve a central position. He claims his model "permits us to predict correctly the presidential votes of 85 to 90 percent of the 1960 and 1976 respondents and the Congressional votes of 75 to 85 percent of the 1958, 1960, 1974, and 1976 respondents."

Fascinating.

THE ROLE OF THE LEGISLATURE IN WESTERN DEMOCRACIES. Edited by Norman J. Ornstein (American Enterprise Institute, 216 p., $15.25, $7.25 paper). This symposium consists of six papers (90 pages) followed by 60 pages of discussion among congressional and parliamentary experts from several countries, including the United States. One of the better papers, by British political scientist Anthony King, ends on this "cautionary" note: " . . . we should not lose sight of the fact that legislatures are not governments and that their size, their composition, their internal organization, and their methods of operation make them ill-suited for the conduct of a wide range of public business. In the 20th century, legislature-dominated governments have not, with rare exceptions, been good governments."

STRATEGY AND CHOICE IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. Gary C. Jacobson and Samuel Kernell (Yale, 125 p., $15). Puzzled by the contradiction between "entirely plausible explanations of election results and the reasons behind individual voters' choices," the authors have developed a reconciling theory which—in much too emasculated a form—goes like this:

Candidates, the politicians who recruit them, and the money men who finance them decide about running for office or contributing to campaigns largely on the basis of national political conditions. Their decisions, in turn, determine the alternatives available to voters in an election. Voters generally favor attractive candidates who run well-financed campaigns. While some voters are influenced directly by national issues, others are motivated by individual campaign themes or media images. Even the latter, however, contribute to a national electoral swing by reflecting in their votes the advantages that accrue to the political party favored by national political conditions. In other words, the choice given voters has been structured by politicians' strategic decisions so that broad electoral results are consonant with national level forces even if individual voting decisions are not.

* * *

Other recent books received by Staff—all of which are available for review by congressional staffs in a special section of the Madison Congressional Reading Room—include:

LOVE CANAL: Science, Politics, and People. Adeline Gordon Levine (Lexington, 275 p., $24.95).

THE OIL FACTOR IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1980-1990. Melvin A. Conant (Lexington: A Council on Foreign Relations Book, 138 p., $7.95 paper).

PAKISTAN: Energy Planning in a Strategic Vortex. Charles K. Ebinger (Indiana, 168 p., $22.50).

THE PASSIVE JUDICIARY: Prosecutorial Discretion and the Guilty Plea. Abraham S. Goldstein (Louisiana State, 112 p., $12.95).

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE. Eugene L. Versluysen (St. Martin's, 276 p., $25).

THE POLITICAL UNCONSCIOUS: Narrative as a Socially Symbolic Act. Fredric Jameson (Cornell, 305 p., $19.50).

THE PRESIDENT'S AGENDA: Domestic Policy Choice from Kennedy to Carter. Paul C. Light (Johns Hopkins, 254 p., $17.95).

SAUDI ARABIA IN THE 1980s: Foreign Policy, Security, and Oil. William B. Quandt (Brookings, 202 p., $22.95, $8.95 paper).

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE LIBERAL STATE. Bruce A. Ackerman (Yale, 404 p., $25, $8.95 paper).

U.S. v. CRIME IN THE STREETS. Thomas E. Cronin, Tania Z. Cronin, and Michael E. Milakovich (Indiana, 224 p., $17.50).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FINANCING: An Evaluation. Joseph M. Becker (American Enterprise Institute, 184 p., $10.50 paper).

THE VALUE-ADDED TAX: Lessons from Europe. Henry J. Aaron, editor (Brookings, 119 p., $10.95, $4.95 paper).

BUDGETING FOR AMERICA: The Politics and Process of Federal Spending (Congressional Quarterly, 233 p., $8.95 paper)—By Frank Keenan, book editor.

TIMELY AND TOPICAL

From the
Legislative Branch
support agencies

Congressional Budget Office

An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 1983. February 1982, 213 p. This CBO analysis of the president's budgetary proposal finds that revenues are likely to be "slightly lower" and outlays "significantly higher" than the Administration projects. CBO estimates that, even if the president's proposals are adopted, the budget deficit will climb steadily from an estimated $111 billion in 1982 to $121 billion in 1983, $129 billion in 1984, and $140 billion in 1985. Moreover, when net outlays of off-budget federal entities are included, the total deficit rises from $131 billion (1982) to $137 billion (1983), $144 billion (1984), and $152 (1985). The impact of such deficits on the national debt subject to the debt limit would be an increase of more than 60 percent, from $999 billion in 1981 to $1,640 billion in 1985. The deficit—and the debt—could even be larger, the agency believes, if tight credit conditions produce a weaker economy than either the Administration or CBO assumes. Why the differences between Administration and CBO projections? Generally, the Administration projects higher real economic growth and sharper declines in inflation, unemployment and interest rates. And, specifically, CBO expects an increase in costs for farm price supports, in the rate of spending for defense procurement activities, and in net interest charges, and a decrease in revenues from the proposed accelerated leasing of Outer Continental Shelf lands. This is the kind of study—valuable on several counts—you might want to keep around and refer to in a year or two or three to check on the relative accuracy of CBO and the Office of Management and Budget.

The Mortgage Subsidy Bond Tax Act of 1980: Experience Under the Permanent Rules. Staff Working Paper. March 1982, 133 p. This is an excellent example of how useful legislative support agencies can be if congressional committees want to pursue effective oversight. This preliminary assessment of experience under the Mortgage Subsidy Bond Act of 1980, requested by the Oversight Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, analyzes data as fresh as three or four months old to keep the subcommittee, right from the start, on top of the implementation of legislation having significant revenue and public policy implications.

General Accounting Office

States' Compliance Lacking in Meeting Safe Drinking Water Regulations. March 1982, 31 p., Report No. CED–82–43. During fiscal year 1980, GAO notes, over 146,000 violations of the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations were recorded against 28,000 of the country's 65,000 community water systems by the Environmental Protection Agency (excluding another 150,000 noncommunity water systems).

A review of 140 community and 70 noncommunity water systems by GAO has convinced the agency that the national statistics are valid and data indicate that compliance with safe drinking water regulations "appears to be the exception rather than the norm in literally thousands of cases."

GAO blames a combination of factors for this condition: lack of full-time and properly trained water system operators, operator apathy, failure of States to conduct water sampling activities, and insufficient State resources of funds and personnel. To encourage more effective use of these limited resources, GAO recommends that EPA develop specific guidelines which States can use to improve their enforcement strategies.

NASA Must Reconsider Operations Pricing Policy to Compensate for Cost Growth on the Space Transportation System. February 1982, 70 p., Report No. MASAD–82–15. Faced with large budget cutbacks which threaten to delay or cancel its own research programs, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may also confront an unanticipated obligation to subsidize commercial, foreign and federal agency use of the space shuttle by as much as $1.2 billion during the first three years of Space Transportation System operations, now scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1983. Reason? Back in 1977, NASA committed itself to charging a flat price over this period. Now operations costs have substantially increased—e.g., the projected average cost of flying a standard space shuttle mission has gone from $16.1 million in June 1976 to $27.9 million in September 1980—so that the fee schedule, originally designed to recover total operations costs, will produce heavy losses. Among GAO's recommendations are several alternatives for establishing a more equitable price to all users of the STS space shuttle.

Congressional Research Service

Recession in 1982: Economic Risks and Prospects; Dimensions of Recessions Past and Present. February 1982, 44 p., Report No. 82-31 E. This paper describes and analyzes the dynamics of cyclical changes in U.S. economic activity, reviews the characteristics of the seven post-World War II cyclical recessions, and examines the differences in behavior of economic sectors and regions. Previous postwar recessions have lasted from six to 16 months; aggregate economic activity has fallen an average of 2 percent; and unemployment rates have increased approximately 3 percent.

Economic Prospects for Blacks in the 1980s. December 1981, 85 p., Report No. 81-267E. Based on recent trends and expected changes, this report indicates that "progress for blacks in the 1980s now appears unlikely to match that of recent decades." This conclusion covers four areas of black participation in the U.S. economy: employment, youth employment, business ownership, and housing. This is a good report, the importance of the subject having been matched by the care and compactness and readability of the analysis.

Intergovernmental Funding, From Grants to Tax Turnbacks: Selecting the Technique to Match the Policy Goal. March 1982, 50 p., Report No. 82-34 E. The Reagan Administration's New Federalism proposals, because they contrast so dramatically with previous intergovernmental program goals, have provoked reconsideration of both the goals and tools of intergovernmental financing. This report defines the basic categories of such funding techniques and offers a framework for evaluating the changes in the intergovernmental system proposed in the president's New Federalism initiative.

Office of Technology Assessment

World Population and Fertility Planning Technologies: The Next 20 Years. February 1982, 258 p., Report No. OTA-HR-157. Although birth rates are falling in most of the less developed countries, the largest generation of young people in history is reaching childbearing age. Thus, the annual increase in global population is expected to rise from 80 million this year to 95 million annually by the year 2000. Improved health and agriculture technologies account for this projected growth; at the same time, advances in science and technology have increased options for fertility change.

This report covers the status of current and projected technologies that affect fertility change. It presents current projections for population growth to the year 2000 and the implications of this growth; identifies the determinants of fertility change; reviews current reproductive research and contraceptive R&D; discusses the factors that influence the acceptance, distribution and use of fertility planning technologies in less developed countries; and examines past and current U.S. funding arrangements in support of population assistance requests from LDCs. It also develops related issues and options for congressional consideration.

Technology Transfer at the National Institutes of Health. A Technical Memorandum. March 1982, 196 p., Report No. OTA-TM-H-10. The quality and efficiency of health care and, ultimately, the improved health of the population depend substantially on the timely and appropriate transfer of medical technologies from the research setting into medical practice.

This technical memorandum presents general information on biomedical R&D and discusses the current technology transfer activities of the National Institutes of Health, especially at the National Cancer Institute and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; the latter has been the single most active institute in terms of its organized approach to and its level of such activities. OTA's study finds that the most critical problems are fundamental: "(1) insufficient attention to the development of the basic science base necessary for development of effective technologies; and (2) insufficient attention to the careful, scientific evaluation of the potential benefits, risks and costs of medical technologies."—*Summaries by Frank Keenan.*

Congressional aides who want copies of the publications or information about them should call:

CBO: Office of Intergovernmental Relations, extension 62600.
CRS: Telephone number 287-5700.
GAO: Office of Congressional Relations, telephone number 275-5388.
OTA: Publishing Office, extension 48996.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

Congressional Calendar

SENATE

May 29–June 6—Memorial Day nonlegislative period.

July 3–11—Independence Day nonlegislative period.

HOUSE

May 28–June 1—Memorial Day District work period.

June 25–July 11—Independence Day District work period.

On the Hill

The following seminars will be presented as part of the continuing series sponsored by the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms:

May 6—Services of the Senate Library.
May 7 and 14—Recording Studio workshops on each day.
June 3—Financial management, Senators' offices.
June 10—Financial management, Senate committees.
For additional information, call Gail Martin (Secretary of the Senate), extension 43625, or Melinda Baskin (Senate Sergeant at Arms), extension 42341.

Also:

June 7–11—District/State Institute. Like its predecessors, this institute will include meetings and panels on topics such as the legislative and budget processes, research and information sources, letter writing, casework, grants, and congressional ethics. Call CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287–7904.

And Off the Hill

July 9—CRS Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. Sessions deal with the committee process, the mechanics of floor procedure, and other "nuts and bolts" issues. At Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. Call CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287–7904.

July 29–31—CRS Advanced Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. This institute is for graduates of the basic legislative institute. At Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Call CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287–7904.

Looking Ahead

Association of Private Pension and Welfare Plans.—May 12–14. Hyatt Regency. Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 250. Included on the agenda are discussions of Social Security, health care costs and benefits, and legislation and regulations in the '80's. Call Tracy Willett, 737–6666.

National Association of Home Builders.—May 14–18. Washington Hilton. Spring Board of Directors Meeting. Estimated attendance: 1,200. Attendees will discuss the problems of the home building industry at their regularly scheduled sessions and during visits to Hill offices. Call Mark Fitzgerald, 822–0257.

Young Women's Christian Association.—June 3–7. Sheraton Washington. 29th National Convention. Estimated attendance: 2,000. Elected delegates to this triennial convention will decide on policies the Y.W.C.A. will follow during the next three years in various areas dealing with women, girls and their families. Call Jane Pinkerton, (212) 753–4700.

Boys Clubs of America.—June 4–8. Capital Hilton. Annual Conference. Estimated attendance: 1,000. The sessions will include discussions and workshops geared to the interests of board members, professional staff and volunteers. Call Fred Miller, (212) 557–8583.

American Health Care Association.—June 7–8. Hyatt Regency. Ninth Annual Congressional Conference. Estimated attendance: 400. From 1 to 5 p.m. each afternoon of the conference, delegates will visit congressional offices to discuss their concerns, primarily the effect of the federal budget on the long-term health care industry. Call Bill Hermelin, 833–2050.

Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association—June 15–17. Sheraton Washington. 36th International Convention. Estimated attentendance: 12,000. There will be four technical panels and four social events. Call the Plans and Program office, 578–1037.

A. Philip Randolph Institute.—June 18–20. Sheraton Washington. Annual National Conference. Estimated attendance: 1,500. The theme, "1982: Political Action for Social Change," will be reflected in discussions of how black Americans are affected by current economic trends, "Labor's Answer to Reaganomics," and the politics of social justice. Call Charles Bremer, (212) 533–8000.

Building Owners and Managers Association International.—June 20–24. Washington Hilton. 75th Annual Convention and Trade Show. Estimated attendance: 2,000. Representatives of the office buildings industry will discuss the problems connected with the ownership and management of commercial office buildings, including government relations and energy conservation. Call George Brown, 638–2929.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.—June 23–24. Shoreham. Seventh Colloquium on Research and Development. Estimated attendance: 500. The colloquium sessions will focus on the impact of the federal budget on public and private research and development programs. Call AAAS Meetings Office, 842–9595.

American Nurses Association.—June 25–July 1. Sheraton Washington. Biennial Convention. Estimated attendance: 7,000. Nursing homes, continuing education, equitable pay, opportunities, expanding roles, and a variety of other subjects are all slated for discussion. Call Virginia Bauknecht, 789–1800, or Nancy Perrin, (816) 474–5720.

CONGRESSIONAL
STAFF JOURNAL

General information:
224–9078
Back articles:
287–5700 (CRS)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1982 O - 92-113

3/97-10

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

STAFF

...K PUBLIC LIBRA...

97th Congress/Issue 10 July/August 1982

SEP 1 1982
U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 376

Glimpses at Far Corners of World Offered by Foreign Embassies

To many people on the Hill, the mention of the embassies of Washington conjures up visions of magnificent parties with exotic food, plentiful drink and crowds of glamorous, powerful people.

State Department personnel protest that such images, traceable in large part to the columns of generations of society reporters, help perpetuate an inaccurate stereotype of the work styles of diplomats and their staffs. The image, however, does persist. But so does the reality. Much closer to the overall truth is the fact that the same embassy that occasionally sparkles so brilliantly at night must, every morning, don its normal workday attire and resume the routine, day-by-day task of promoting its country's interest in a foreign land.

The role of embassies has been evolving since ancient times but has most recently been set forth in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, to which all but a few countries have become party. There are many provisions contained in this treaty. Each embassy is to represent the sending state in the receiving state, to protect its country's interest and that of its citizens in the host country, to participate in certain negotiations with the receiving state, to promote friendly relations, and to foster economic, cultural and scientific relations, among other things.

Most foreign states have an embassy in Washington to perform these duties. In addition, consular offices are located throughout the United States. Belgium, for example, has consular offices located in 28 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Embassy

The embassy of a country consists of a chancery, which is its office building, and the residence of the ambassador. Both the chancery and the residence, as agreed to in the Vienna convention, are inviolable; that is, no one may enter either of these premises except with the consent of the head of the mission.

In a few cases, the residence of the ambassador and the chancery are located in the same building. For most embassies, the two are in

Flags in Embassy Row area.

Y4. R86/2:

separate locations. Where the chancery and residence are at different addresses, social invitations as well as other correspondence should be directed to the chancery. On the other hand, when a Member of Congress is on the receiving end of an invitation sent out from an embassy, his appointments secretary should ascertain, if it is not clear, whether the scheduled affair is to be held at the residence or the chancery.

Embassies and Congress

Having foreign embassies located in Washington, D.C., can be advantageous to offices of Representatives and Senators in a number of ways. Some embassies maintain congressional relations offices to deal with Congress. These offices readily respond to inquiries on aspects of their respective countries. In addition, they keep in touch with those political and legislative actions of Congress which may affect their countries' policies.

Publications

Most embassies have available information printed in English on specific aspects of their respective countries. This information may be sent to congressional offices upon request. (See list on page 15.)

In addition, about half of the embassies issue a publication regularly—either biweekly, monthly or quarterly. The articles in these publications contain diverse subject matter about the country represented by the issuing embassy—economic, recreational, historical, or current political policy. A telephone call or letter to the embassy is usually all that is required to have a congressional office placed on the mailing list in order to receive future publications. In some instances, however, the embassy may refer callers to an information office in New York City. The Austrian embassy, for example, suggests callers write to the Austrian Information Service in New York to obtain copies of its newsletter.

Tours

Although the residence of an ambassador is his private home and, therefore, closed to the public, there are times when its doors are open for public viewing of the interior. These occasions require an invitation and usually take place in connection with the celebration of the country's national day or a similar observance. Some residences are also made available, at times, for events sponsored by charitable organizations and for house and garden tours. In addition, various embassies are willing to receive small groups, either at the chancery or the residence, in response to congressional requests. Many of the embassies have representative art works on display, as well as examples of their countries' furniture and decorations.

Educational Offices

Practically all embassies have educational offices which can assist students with general information about institutes of higher learning in their countries, as well as specified information about addresses and catalogs for their institutes. The Japanese embassy can provide information about the institutes of higher learning in Japan that can accommodate those English-speaking students who do not speak Japanese. They can also provide information about American colleges which have courses in Japanese history, culture and language.

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD., CHAIRMAN
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
JAMES A. MCCLURE, IDAHO
JESSE HELMS, N.C.
JOHN W. WARNER, VA.
ROBERT DOLE, KANS.
WENDELL H. FORD, KY.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
JOHN B. CHILDERS, ACTING STAFF DIRECTOR
WILLIAM MCW. COCHRANE, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
ANN B. COOK, CHIEF CLERK

• • •

JOHN C. AHLERS, *EDITOR*

JENNIFER J. NELSON, *EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS*

TELEPHONE: (202) 224–9078.

ADDRESS: The Congressional Staff Journal; Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; 305 Russell Senate Office Building; Washington, D.C. 20510.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual (six issues): $11 domestic, $13.75 foreign. Single issues: $2.50 domestic, $3.15 foreign. Mail orders: Make check or money order payable to "Superintendent of Documents" and send to: Superintendent of Documents; U.S. Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone orders: (202) 783–3238 for persons with GPO accounts, Master Charge or VISA.

The education office sometimes has films and materials that can be made available. Some embassies have small theaters or auditoriums suitable for showing films or conducting lectures.

Consular Offices

As mentioned earlier, many embassies have consular offices located throughout the United States. These offices are established to issue visas, ensure protection of their nationals residing in the area of the United States served by the particular consular office, and to ensure or promote commercial trade relations. Additionally, consular offices engage in regional political reporting to their country.

Congressional offices should make use of a list of the consular offices located in their States or congressional Districts in order to help constituents who may want visas or other assistance from these offices. Such a list may be found in the "Diplomatic" section of the *Congressional Directory* or, in a more complete form, in *Foreign Consular Offices in the United States*, published by the State Department and available from the Government Printing Office. The size of the staff and the consular services available vary from office to office, so a contact with the consular office could produce information about the assistance that can be rendered. In California alone, for example, Italy has consulates headed by career consular officials in Los Angeles and San Francisco as well as honorary consuls (usually U.S. citizens or permanent residents) in Bakersfield, Berkley, Fresno, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Barbara, and Stockton.

Embassies in Washington might also provide offices with other helpful information, suggestions or ideas. (Of course, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Department of State are other places to obtain information about foreign countries.)

Reference Book

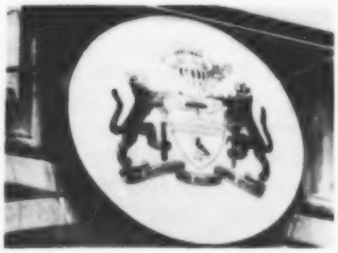
A publication available from the Government

In This Issue

EMBASSY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA

Foreign Embassies . . .

On page 1 is a general article on embassies, and on page 15 is a list of various foreign embassies in this country and what they offer in the way of informational material and embassy tours for persons interested in the nations the embassies represent.



Glimpses at Far Corners of World Offered by Foreign Embassies. . .*(a look at what foreign embassies do and what they offer for interested persons)*.......... 1

Dog Sleds, Planes, Mud Roads, and Radio Link Alaska Offices to Constituents. . .*(how Alaska's Senators and Representative keep in touch with constituents in the nation's largest state)*.......... 5

Job as Traffic Cop for Mail Goes with Aide's Title of "Proofreader". . .*(one Senate office's method for trying to answer mail promptly and accurately)*.......... 7

In Review. . .*(some new publications worthy of consideration by congressional aides)*.......... 10

Capitol Cases. . .*(court cases of interest to the Congress)*.......... 12

Timely and Topical. . .*(official publications from the Legislative Branch support agencies)*.......... 13

Points of Information. . .*(upcoming Hill events; scheduled conventions in Washington)*.......... 24

Map on page 5 and photograph on page 6 provided by the office of Senator Ted Stevens.

Maryland students visit tea house on Japanese Embassy grounds.

Printing Office that is invaluable to an office that deals with embassies is the *Diplomatic List*, which contains a listing of all embassies in Washington, names and addresses of the ambassador and staff, address of the chancery, the date on which each nation's "Independence Day" is celebrated, and the order of precedence of ambassadors. This booklet is issued quarterly by the Department of State and is available to Hill offices on a subscription or single-copy basis through the office's GPO congressional exchange. The GPO symbol for the publication is "DIPL", and the GPO telephone number through which congressional offices can order the *Diplomatic List* is 275-3037.

—By Robert Cantrell, formerly a member of the staff of the House Committee on House Administration and now treasurer and business manager for Southern Seminary Junior College, Buena Vista, Virginia.

Note:

On page 15 is a list of various foreign embassies in this country and what they offer in the way of informational material and embassy tours for persons interested in the nations the embassies represent.

Interns Reflect Senator, Reminds Intern Handbook

In at least one Senate office, this year's interns have the dos-and-don'ts of their congressional service spelled out for them in a handbook—the *Intern Policy and Procedure Handbook.*

Examples—

Do: "Bear in mind that you are a reflection on the Senator, and views or comments you offer will in most instances, be taken as those of the Senator since you are a member of his staff."

Don't: "... personal mail is not to be written on office stationery, and no correspondence is to go out of the office over an intern's name."

The eight-page, 5½x8½-inch handbook was prepared by the office of Senator Lowell Weicker. In the handbook are the following sections and subsections:

Introduction.

General Office Procedures—Work Week. Office Hours. Lunch Hours. Dress. The Premises.

Conduct—Within the Office. Within and Outside the Office. Press/Media. Intern Bulletin Board. Work Assignments. Whereabouts. Room E Security. Autopen. Office Supplies/Stationery/Frank/Correspondence.

Telephone Procedure—Answering the Phone. Intercom. Personal Calls. WATS Line. DEX Machine.

Publications and Research Items.

Miscellaneous.

Among other things, the role of the intern in Senator Weicker's office is defined clearly. "(Y)ou will be serving a most educational, rewarding and, we hope, enjoyable internship," the handbook notes in the introduction. But, it says later, "your internship does not include lobbying for legislation or to change the Senator's views ... "

Also distributed to all interns in the office is a 103-page *Guide for Interns in the Office of Senator Lowell Weicker*. This publication is a reprint of *Congressional Internship—A Guide for Interns*, published by the Congressional Intern Program for the first session of this Congress but currently out of print. Included in this publication are sections on "Learning Your Way Around the Hill," "Services," and "Congress and its Legislative Role."

Dog Sleds, Planes, Mud Roads, and Radio Link Alaska Offices to Constituents

Cooperation among Delegation Overcomes Geography, Climate

Take an area one-fifth the size of the continental United States, give its 400,000 residents little more than 2,000 miles of paved roads, and, in spite of these factors, provide an opportunity for the residents to stay in touch with their congressional delegation.

That is the challenge faced by Alaska's Senators Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski and Representative Don Young.

With office allowances based on the State's small population but with 586,412 square miles to cover, the Senators and the Congressman have pooled their resources to get the job done.

The three are developing a program which combines staff and office space in some instances, which utilizes part-time employees in others, and which thrives on the cooperation required under the unusual circumstances generated by Alaska's geography and climate.

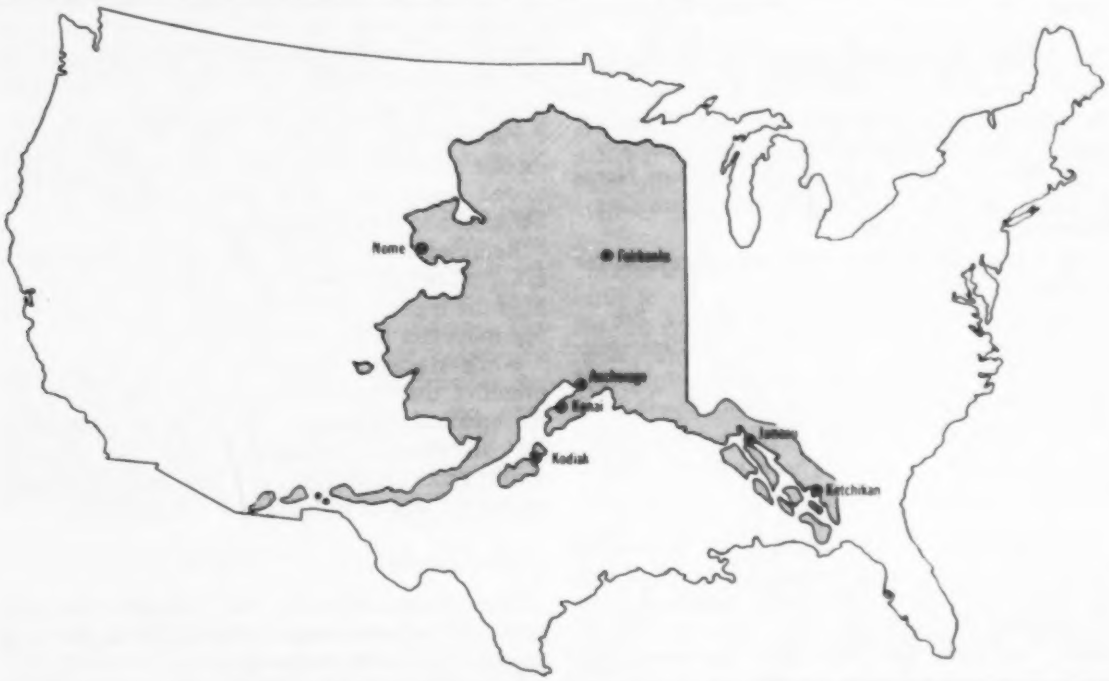
Juneau

In the State capital, Juneau, about 600 air miles from Anchorage and accessible primarily by air and sea, each Member maintains a small staff in shared office space. Some work only part time.

A telecopier helps in exchanging current information with other offices in the State and in Washington, D.C.

Kenai

On the lush Kenai Peninsula, which separates Cook Inlet from the Gulf of Alaska, a native-born Alaskan represents all three Members, and fields queries from constituents on a part-time basis. Until recently, her office was her home, 150 miles



Members of Alaska's delegation serve constituents in an area about one-fifth the size of the continental United States.

It is springtime in Nome in the picture above as a congressional staffer (right) prepares to visit a village meeting by plane.

from Anchorage.

The peninsula towns of Homer, Kenai, Soldotna and Ninilchik are among those served by the Kenai office.

Nome

In Nome, on Norton Sound in far western Alaska, almost 600 air miles from Anchorage, it is not unusual for constituents to arrive at Senator Stevens' office on snowmachines or even dog sleds. A few miles of gravel road stretch out from Nome to Taylor or Teller or Council, but are not always negotiable by automobile.

The aide in the Nome office also represents the governor of Alaska.

Telephones are not always a fact of life in Alaska's rural villages. Constituents without telephones often relay messages by radio to Nome's radio station or to friends in the town who, in turn, make contact with the Nome office.

Kodiak

Kodiak, Alaska's largest island, is the newest site for an office of the congressional delegation. South and west of the Kenai Peninsula, separated from the mainland by the Shelikof Strait and the Gulf of Alaska, and some 300 miles from Anchorage, the Kodiak Borough includes some 200 islands and just under 10,000 residents.

Ketchikan

On Tuesday and Thursday mornings in Ketchikan, on Revillagigedo Island in lower Southeastern Alaska, 850 miles from Anchorage, the staffer who mans the congressional office works for Senator Stevens and Congressman Young.

Served by the Alaska State ferry system and daily jet flights, Ketchikan is not as remote as many of Alaska's communities. But even the airport for the island is reached by shuttle ferry across the Tongass Narrows.

Anchorage and Fairbanks

In Anchorage and Fairbanks, the State's largest cities, each delegation member has a separate office. Alaskans are quick to call their congressional delegation with praise, complaints, requests or questions, and the telephones in these offices are rarely still.

Daily summaries from the newspapers across the State—Alaska has some 40 publications—are compiled by the State staffs and telecopied daily to Capitol Hill, keeping the Members and the Washington, D.C., staffs informed.

Van Office

Although it may be snowing in May and although the roads are often gravel or mud, the delegation also has a mobile office which sets out on a five-month circuit of the State each year, stopping in many smaller towns and villages.

Parking near the post office in most towns, mobile office staff members meet citizens on a one-to-one basis and relay their messages to the Senators and the Congressman.

Representatives from the three Washington, D.C., offices do one- or two-week turns as the van plies the highway, rides the ferries and climbs what few mountain roads the State offers.

While traveling conditions may be a bit more primitive than on the highways of the Lower 48, the breathtaking scenery, the fields of wildflowers, the snow-capped mountains and the majestic spruce encountered along the way more than make up for the lack of superhighways and motels.

Office-by-Air

The visiting office, a new concept this year, sends staff representatives by air to the smaller communities not served by roads.

In towns and villages with populations usually less than 500, staff members are available for a day in a central location in each community to discuss constituents' concerns on an informal, "drop-in" basis.

Four Time Zones

The four time zones across the State add another dimension to the situation.

Nome, on Bering Time, is six hours earlier than the East Coast. Anchorage is five hours earlier, and Juneau is on Pacific Time, three hours behind Washington, D.C.

It would not do, for example, for a staff member to call Myrtle Johnson in Nome at 9 a.m. Washington, D.C., time. While it is true that Alaska is the land of the midnight sun, Myrtle would most likely be sleeping at 3 a.m. Bering Time.

Hill staff members in the offices of the Alaska delegation often find themselves at their telephones conducting business with the State long after other congressional staffers have called it a day.

For instance, instructed to return a call when it will be 4 p.m. in Fairbanks, a congressional staff member has to place the call at 9 p.m. in the Nation's capital.

A 5 p.m. call from Capitol Hill would find Anchorage constituents at lunch.

Ten-Hour Flights to State

Of course, the optimum contact with constituents is in the form of direct meetings between the Members and constituents, and the Senators and Congressman make frequent trips home.

Even though it requires a 10-hour flight from Washington, D.C., to cover the 5,000-mile distance, the three Members of Congress, as well as members of their staffs, get back to the State often. In his first years in the Senate, for instance, Senator Stevens averaged one trip to some part of Alaska every three weeks. In recent years, he has averaged about nine trips home annually.—*By Connie Godwin, office of Senator Ted Stevens, in cooperation with the offices of Senator Frank H. Murkowski and Representative Don Young.*

Job as Traffic Cop for Mail Goes with Aide's Title of "Proofreader"

This issue's "shop talk" is offered, in response to a specific request from Staff, by a Senate aide whose official job title is "proofreader."

As in previous shop talk articles, the observations are designed solely to describe briefly how one person or one office tries to do some particular job common to all Hill offices—in this case, reply accurately and promptly to correspondence. The staffer makes no pretense to being an expert. He knows that some of the activities he describes are fairly standard procedure. He knows, too, that methods which work in one office might not fit into the operations of another. Therefore, his discussion is neither a lecture nor an analysis—just shop talk.

On an average day this office receives about 330 pieces of mail, about 85-90 percent of which deals with legislation. Although about 330 is the average, the actual number each day fluctuates widely, depending on the business before the Senate.

Like most Senate offices, we try to get our mail answered accurately and promptly. Usually we succeed, but success is not followed by rest—just more mail. Every Senate office knows the situation.

Here, step by step, is our method for handling it—

From the mail room, our incoming letters go directly to the staff members responsible for preparing the responses. Six legislative correspondents handle the legislative mail; three caseworkers take care of the correspondence pertaining to their areas of expertise; and the personal secretaries get invitations and other official "personal" mail.

When two areas of concern are included in the same letter—a Social Security problem and comments on gun control, for example—the letter goes to the staff assistant responsible for the first matter mentioned in the letter. In these situations, we send separate replies for each matter, and the caseworker opens a new file and starts the normal casework process.

All letters must be answered within a week. Actually, the replies usually go out quicker than that.

Legislative Correspondents' Options

An idea of how the process works can be gained by following a letter about legislation through its normal route.

The legislative correspondent who receives a piece of mail has two options: (1) to type an individual letter, or (2) to draft a form letter if there is a heavy volume of mail on the specific subject or issue. For example, gun control is an issue for which we use form letters. Mail on this issue is always heavy, and it would be too time-consuming to write individual letters, especially since all of the replies would be the same.

The form letters are revised from time to time as pertinent legislation evolves.

Proofreader

All letters prepared by the legislative correspondents then go to the proofreader to be checked for grammatical and spelling errors and for conformance to our office "style," that is, which words are capitalized, which numbers are spelled out, and similar details.

My job, officially, is "proofreader," a position which, in our office, includes being a traffic cop for all incoming and outgoing correspondence.

If mistakes are found in a letter prepared by one of the legislative correspondents, it goes back to that person for corrections.

Facts Checked

If, however, the letter is approved, it is then given to the legislative assistant who handles the subject matter in question. The legislative assistant then checks the accuracy of the legislative information, the status of the bills or resolutions, the scheduled dates for hearings or floor action, any indications of how the Senator intends to vote, if he has announced his position, and anything else that must be verified. The expressions of the Senator's views are always preceded, of course, by consultations with him and by referral to his statements at committee meetings, on the floor, and in speeches.

Letters referred to the legislative assistants which can be handled on an individual basis—that is, not as form letters—are given to our mail room personnel after approval to be prepared for mailing.

Letters which are to be put into our computer system as form letters are checked by the press secretary as well as the appropriate LA, and then returned to me for another review before they are given to our computer people.

Second Proofing

When I receive the form letters which have been checked by the appropriate people, I go through them once again for typos, consistency of style, and possible errors in grammar and spelling.

The reference books I use most frequently during my initial and followup checking are:

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language,

Webster's Third New International Dictionary,

House and Senate telephone directories,

Roget's International Thesaurus (third edition),

U.S. Government Manual, and

State Officials (legislative and local elected officials).

After my second review of a form letter, I give it an issue-area designation and an appropriate file code. The letter then goes to the computer staff for computer entry. Once entered, it is on the computer system for one year, and it can be revised or updated as circumstances dictate.

Final Review

Before being mailed, all form letters are returned to me for a third and final review, and once again I check for typos, spelling mistakes and other errors which might have been overlooked.

The entire process from the time the letter is received in the mail room until the answer is on its way, although seemingly rather time-consuming, usually takes only three or four days. Thus, while trying to assure accuracy, we do not compromise timeliness.

End-of-the-Year Clearance

All letters are reviewed at the end of each mid-Congress year, and those which can be deleted are removed—usually the ones relating to specific bills or federal programs of interest to the State which have been acted upon by the Congress and the president.

Usually at the end of a Congress, almost all letters are deleted except for the standard ones; e.g., letters to new citizens.

Advantages

The advantages of our system, as we see them, are these:

- We can provide accurate, timely responses to all constituent communications and thus help counteract, we hope, some of the feelings of many people that government is unreachable and generally unresponsive to the views of the public.

- There is only one principal proofreader, and this helps ensure consistency of style. (A style guide, which sets office policy regarding capitalization, hyphenated words, forms of salutations in various letters, and similar details, can be invaluable in this system if all staff members are provided copies.)

- The proofreader maintains a centralized, up-to-date book containing copies of all form letters so that anyone can find, in one place, our current response on various issues. This is also helpful for the Senator since he likes to go through the book now and then to review those replies he has been using over long periods of time as well as those which, with his approval, are continually being changed.

- The book also helps when a letter comes in dealing with several unrelated legislative topics. If the legislative correspondent handling such a letter is unfamiliar with a certain area, he can go to the book and see what kind of response we are using. This gives the legislative correspondent a broader knowledge of the issues instead of one that is confined to his own areas.

- At any time I can provide information on the total number of letters sent out in any given area, broken down into pros and cons. For example, with only a quick check, I can tell the Senator or another staff member how many letters on gun control have been answered during a certain period, and how many favored or opposed it. This is especially valuable for our end-of-the-year statistics, and I assume that some day it will provide an easy reference for historians and researchers studying the Senate or politics during a certain time period—a potential benefit which, of course, was not something we had in mind specifically when we devised the system.

- We have a file of names and addresses which, due to the method in which it was compiled, enables us to apprise persons of changes or final actions on matters about which they have written. For instance, we received many letters from concerned local officials about President Reagan's original proposal to reduce or eliminate revenue sharing funds. When the president reversed his earlier proposal, we were able to draw out of the system all of the names of persons who had written to us and write them a followup letter telling them of the new development.

Disadvantages

The disadvantages of the system, as we see them, are these:

- A letter changes hands so many times that in theory, at least, it has an increased chance of getting lost or misplaced somewhere alone the line. Although we are always on guard against this type of thing, it has happened, but very rarely, in each case causing a delay of not more than two days.
- A staff position must be created for this kind of system. Very few Senators employ full-time proofreaders for their personal offices, but to handle our system correctly, it is necessary to have someone working at the job on a full-time basis. In addition to having a full-time proofreader to proof all letters and act in a liaison capacity between the legislative, casework and administrative personnel and the computer staff, our office uses two full-time and one part-time computer operators to keep the system operating properly.

Summary

To summarize: each office should design a system best suited to its own needs, and ours works for us. With the date of each incoming letter logged in, we can make sure that all mail is answered within a week. All outgoing letters are checked at least twice—usually three times—before they leave our office. The results are what we want and what we feel constituents want—accurate, timely responses.—*Dave Savercool, proofreader in the office of Senator Russell B. Long.*

On August 19 the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress will present the fifth of this season's outdoor folk music concerts—by Djimo Kouyate, a "griot" or storyteller from Senegal, Africa. The final concert will be on September 16, with bluegrass and old-time music by Dave Morris. Both concerts will be from noon to 1:30 p.m. on the steps of the Library of Congress. Shown above is the May presentation by the Oboade Drumming and Dance Company, from Ghana.

IN REVIEW

Add to your rapidly growing list of professional books three recent publications, all of which deserve attention but in varying degrees. They can be rated, respectively and in descending order of merit, from valuable to useful to interesting, just in case you need to establish reading priorities.

Charles W. Whalen, Jr.'s THE HOUSE AND FOREIGN POLICY: The Irony of Congressional Reform (North Carolina, 217 p., $18.95, $9.95 paper) deserves first place in this grouping on several counts but chiefly because the book reflects—very directly—many of the qualities which earned for former Congressman Whalen the respect and admiration he was accorded by his colleagues. It, like its author, is candid, informed, balanced, non-partisan, and honest. It is also a genuinely "insider" account of why and how certain reforms of House procedures were adopted and of the ways in which some of these changes have come to handicap effective legislative performance in the field of foreign affairs. Whalen voted for, or supported, many of these reforms during the early and mid-'70s, and he is honest enough to acknowledge it. He has also experienced the unanticipated consequences of some of the reforms, but he is responsible enough both to propose adjustments to them and to ensure that those adjustments will not destroy the good intended by the original reforms. All told, a pretty good definition of integrity.

Whalen first establishes that the "decade of reform" in the House was not the cause of executive-legislative conflict in the '70s. "Presidential excesses," he insists, were the cause, and House reforms constituted the response, which resulted from congressional "indignation." The new rules and procedures, he explains, achieved three major goals: decentralization of power, greater openness of House proceedings, and enhanced ability to deal with an "aggressive presidency."

As Whalen sees it, however, the reforms did nothing to improve legislative performance or efficiency in the House. Instead, they weakened the chamber's capacity for rational decision making, limited the power of the leadership, and by exposing Members to the threat of "constituent recriminations," encouraged them to offer amendments and cast votes in committee and on the floor in ways calculated to limit future electoral damage.

The author's analysis leads directly to his prescription for reforming the reforms. His three-point program would tighten the prohibition against legislation in appropriations bills, expand the use of closed or modified open rules so as to reduce the number of amendments considered, and increase from 25 to 44 the number of Members required to force a recorded roll call vote, thereby strengthening the leadership's capacity to control the flow of legislation and limiting Members' exposure to "politically damaging votes."

This is by no means a radical program, although it will undoubtedly provoke some controversy. However one may judge its individual parts, the program as a whole is a moderate and balanced one, crafted carefully to meet the author's real concerns about perceived legislative excesses in the House, thoroughly documented with specific case studies, and motivated by an overriding conviction that the House must improve its foreign policy process and allow the president scope to exercise constitutional leadership.

On top of that, Whalen has taken ordinarily dull, distant and dreary procedural issues and invested them with relevance and immediacy in terms his colleagues—and perhaps, more importantly, their constituents—can understand and respond to. Because he is clear, forthright, readable, and relatively brief, he may reach a larger and more influential audience (assuming energetic promotion by the publisher) than might be expected for a more traditionally "scholarly" work.

A good example of such a traditional study is **UNDERSTANDING CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP, edited by Frank H. Mackaman (Congressional Quarterly, 314 p., $22.50).** The product of a 1980 conference on congressional leadership sponsored by the Everett McKinley Dirksen Congressional Leadership Center at the Georgetown University Law Center, the book consists of an excellent summary introduction by the editor and nine essays (eight deal primarily with the House) which, the editor assures us, "represent the essence of the meeting."

They are also nicely organized and, except for some duplication and unevenness of style which often afflict collections of this sort, are worthy contributions in an area termed by Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker "the least understood of the political institutions." Part I provides historical perspective—first, examining the relationship between party leadership in the House from 1900 to 1960 and the strength of political parties outside, and then exploring in much the longest of the essays the ways in which internal and external constraints have conditioned the effectiveness of Senate leaders during the past 30 years.

In Part II, three papers collectively analyze the impact on the House leadership of the institutional reforms of the '70s; discuss the roles of the leaders themselves, which are found to be seldom innovative and often reluctantly exercised; and describe the changing attitudes of Members toward leaders and the institution.

The problems of coping with a changed Congress dominate the four essays in Part III. They include consideration of the resources and strategies employed by the leadership, its use of the Rules Committee, the operations of its whip structure, and the positive and negative effects on the leadership of the proliferating subcommittee system.

The authors' conclusions, while generally solid, are neither novel nor surprising. For example, they find that options available to leaders are limited. To what ends, by what means, and with what success they function are heavily influenced by the complex interactions of parties, institutional concerns, leaders' views and personalities, and Members' expectations. Accordingly, pluralistic and parochial interests in and out of Congress, combined with the fragmentation and diffusion of power within the institution, make it virtually impossible to lead—i.e., to focus the legislative agenda, orchestrate the activities of scattered groups, interpret the institution to outsiders, and provide efficient central services, to use contributor Roger Davidson's definition.

This last leadership function—the provision of efficient central services—constitutes pretty much the entire subject matter of **THE HOUSE AT WORK, edited by Joseph Cooper and G. Calvin Mackenzie (Texas, 376 p., $27.50).** Thus, to begin with, the book is somewhat misleadingly titled, since little if any systematic attention is given to the legislative and oversight functions of the House, which are surely relevant to the "working" House.

But the book suffers from more serious disabilities. Essentially, it comprises a rehash of the findings and recommendations of the House Commission on Administrative Review (widely known, after its chairman, as the Obey Commission). Most of its contributors served as staff employees of the commission, including the two editors. With one exception, contributors' practical experience has been confined to study groups as opposed to Members' staffs, legislative committees or administrative units. Most of the data employed by contributors appears to come from commission files and, hence, is five or more years old.

While it may seem presumptuous to tell editors and authors they should have written a different book, that conclusion seems inescapable here. Such a book would deal with the history of the Obey Commission, its staffing, funding, decision making, strategies, and negotiations, and analyze the complex reasons for the surprising—but decisive—defeat of its central body of recommendations, a defeat which is nowhere acknowledged in the present book. The fact that it represented the current Speaker's first major defeat in the House, and came despite his impassioned defense of the commission's proposals, gives to that episode historic significance. Yet, a comprehensive and accurate report of the Obey Commission experience has never been published.

This is not to say that *The House At Work* has no value. Discussions of the politics of ethics reforms and the use of computers in the House exemplify the usefulness of much of the material. And the two editors, in opening and concluding essays, make valiant and needed efforts to provide perspective, fill in the gaps, and furnish a theoretical structure for the effort.

The following books, many of which warrant more than the brief listing which limited space permits, are available for review by congressional staffs in a special section of the Madison Congressional Reading Room:

Clipped Wings: The American SST Conflict. Mel Horwitch (MIT, 493 p., $25).

The End of An Alliance: James F. Byrnes, Roosevelt, Truman, and the Origins of the Cold War. Robert L. Messner (North Carolina, 304 p., $19.95).

Political Theory as Public Confession: The Social and Political Thought of St. Augustine of Hippo. Peter Dennis Bathory (Transaction, 187 p., $24.95).

Your Retirement Income. James Jorgensen (Scribner's, 304 p., $14.95).

Setting National Priorities: The 1983 Budget. Joseph A. Pechman, editor (Brookings, 282 p., $22.95, $8.95 paper).

How Capitalistic is the Constitution. Robert A. Goldwin and William A. Schambra, editors (American Enterprise Institute, 184 p., $14.25, $6.25 paper).

World Citizen: Action for Global Justice. Adam Daniel Corson-Finnerty (Orbis, 190 p., $6.95 paper).

The CIA in Guatemala: The Foreign Policy of Intervention. Richard H. Immerman (Texas, 301 p., $24.50).

Reforming the Reforms: A Critical Analysis of the Presidential Selection Process. James W. Ceaser (Ballinger, 216 p., $16.50).

Urban Rail in America: An Exploration of Criteria for Fixed-Guideway Transit. A Regional Plan Association Book.

Borris S. Pushkarev with Jeffrey M. Zupan and Robert S. Cumella (Indiana, 321 p., $27.50).

The Division of Europe After World War II: 1946. W.W. Rostow (Texas, 224 p., $19.95, $8.95 paper).

Working-Class Life: The "American Standard" in Comparative Perspective, 1899–1913. Peter R. Shergold (Pittsburgh, 323 p., $21.95).

Regulation and Its Alternatives. Alan Stone (Congressional Quarterly, 304 p., $7.95 paper).

Change and Continuity in the 1980 Elections. Paul R. Abramson, John H. Aldrich, and David W. Rohde (Congressional Quarterly, 277 p., $6.95).

Reagan's First Year. Mary McNeil, editor (Congressional Quarterly, 178 p., $8.50 paper).

The Architecture of the City. Aldo Rossi (MIT, 208 p., $30).

Liberation South, Liberation North. Edited by Michael Novak (American Enterprise Institute, 108 p., $4.25 paper).

And Justice for All: New Introductory Essays in Ethics & Public Policy. Edited by Tom Regan and Donald Van DeVeer (Rowman and Littlefield, 320 p., $29.50, $10.95 paper).

World Hunger: The Responsibility of Christian Education. Suzanne C. Toton (Orbis, 224 p., $7.95 paper).

Famine. Edited by Devin M. Cahill, M.D. (Orbis, 173 p., $15.95).

American Intervention in Greece, 1943–1949. Lawrence S. Wittner (Columbia, 461 p., $19.95).

Watergate Games: Strategies, Choices, Outcomes. Douglas Muzzio (New York University, 217 p., $17.95).

The Economics of Private Pensions. Alicia H. Munnell (Brookings, 254 p., $22.95, $8.95 paper).

Relignment in American Politics: Toward a Theory. Edited by Bruce A. Campbell and Richard J. Trilling (Texas, 363 p., $25).—*By Frank Keenan, book editor.*

CAPITOL CASES

In this issue we review the on-going controversy with respect to the constitutionality of the use of the chaplains in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Authority of the Federal Courts to Hear Constitutional Challenges to Congressional Chaplains (*Murray* v. *Buchanan*, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, March 9, 1982*)*

Plaintiffs sued to prevent the expenditure of federal funds to pay the salaries of the chaplains of the House of Representatives and the Senate and to pay the expenses of printing and distributing their sermons. They alleged that as federal taxpayers, they had "standing" to bring action and that the litigation was appropriate for decision by a federal court. The plaintiffs did not seek to bar the appointment of chaplains by Congress. The district court had dismissed the action for lack of standing but the appellate court reversed.

Standing, which we have frequently addressed in this column, is a doctrinal question focused upon determining *who* is a proper party to bring an action in court. Its basic requirements are that the person seeking to sue must have sustained a particularized injury from the complained of action and that the injury may be remedied by the court. Special rules have been formulated by the Supreme Court bearing on when a federal taxpayer has standing as a taxpayer, rules so far applicable only in the context of the religion clauses of the First Amendment. These rules permit a taxpayer challenge to an exercise of congressional spending power upon an allegation that the exercise is prohibited by a direct constitutional constraint.

The political question doctrine, in contrast to the standing doctrine, focuses not only on the party but on the *issue*; is it one appropriate for judicial resolution? Here, too, the Supreme Court has formulated elaborate standards for identifying a political question, of which the two key elements are whether resolution of an issue is committed by the Constitution to another branch of government and whether a court lacks standards for deciding a presented issue.

A majority of the appellate court held for plaintiffs on both questions. They were found to have standing because they were challenging the exercise of Congress' spending power—the paying of the salaries and expenses to the chaplains—on the ground that the expenditure constituted an impermissible establishment of religion. The dissent argued that the expenditures were not pursuant to Congress' power to spend for the public welfare but were rather incidental to Congress' power to appoint officers and thus fell outside the taxpayer standing prerequisites.

The majority also found the political question doctrine inapplicable. The judges acknowledged that the Constitution authorized each House to appoint its own officers, but while that might constitute a commitment of discretion to each House to name chaplains, it did not immunize from judicial review the decision to pay salaries and to print sermons. Whether the decision to use public funds for those purposes violated the establishment clause was the sort of exercise of judicial review which the federal courts engaged in as a matter of course, and standards existed. The dissent argued that decision was, in fact, committed to the discretion of each House and, moreover, had been exercised from the first Congress; it could not be deemed unconstitutional.

It should be noted that the court did not reach the merits of the establishment clause claim; that would be reached first by the district court on remand. (A similar challenge to chaplaincy funding by the Nebraska legislature was decided on the merits by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, which found the practice to violate the establishment clause.) Before the case goes back to trial, however, it will be reheard by the entire eleven-judge D.C. Circuit, and if the panel decision is affirmed, it appears likely to receive Supreme Court review.

Congressional Districting Cases Update

Further developments in the congressional districting cases discussed in the May/June issue of Staff are as follows:

Texas. Exercising the discretion left it by the Supreme Court remand, the district court, on April 5, ordered the 1982 elections in the Dallas districts conducted under the plan disapproved by the High Court, and on April 19, the Supreme Court left the lower court order in effect.

California. On April 26, the Supreme Court refused to review the decision of the State's highest court.

Missouri. On May 17, the Supreme Court affirmed the district court's judgment ordering into effect its districting plan for the State.

Minnesota. Also on May 17, the Supreme Court affirmed the district court's judgment ordering into effect its districting plan for the State. Only Justice Stevens noted that he would have heard oral argument on the appeal.—*Johnny H. Killian, senior specialist, American Constitutional Law, Congressional Research Service.*

TIMELY AND TOPICAL

From the
Legislative Branch
support agencies

Office of Technology Assessment

Technology and Handicapped People. May 1982, 222 p., OTA-H-179. This thorough and skillfully organized study of the problems of handicapped people and the possibilities of providing help concludes with a range of policy options, rather than specific recommendations, covering five issue areas: (1) encouraging and improving the production, marketing and distribution of technologies for disabilities; (2) increasing and making more effective the involvement of disabled people and other potential consumers; (3) relating, in more responsive ways, the process of research, development and evaluation of disability technologies to the needs of disabled people; (4) reducing financial barriers to the needs of the disabled; and (5) assuring a well-trained and adequate supply of personnel in disability and disability-related disciplines and services.

Nuclear Proliferation and Safeguards. Summary, March 1982, 48 p., OTA-E-148. OTA's 1977 report on this subject—available commercially under the same title—was a comprehensive analysis of the technological, economic and political factors affecting the world-wide spread of nuclear weapons. The agency believes this report contributed usefully to enactment of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978. Subsequent developments, the Reagan Administration's current reassessment of proliferation policy and the presence of many new participants in the policy process have persuaded the agency that this summary and brief update of major isssues could serve as an introduction to—and a refresher on—what it considers a still valuable compendium of information.

Congressional Budget Office

The Clean Air Act, the Electric Utilities, and the Coal Market. April 1982, 122 p. This examination of four alternative policy choices for controlling sulfur dioxide emissions from electric utilities confirms the obvious: no one policy will satisfy everyone. Among the competing interests—pollution control, utility costs, and coal producers (Western and Midwestern)—any one policy will produce winners *and* losers. But this report does much more than restate the obvious. It organizes, analyzes and structures the available data so that choices can flow rationally from the values held by decision makers.

Oil Import Tariffs: Alternative Scenarios and Their Effects. Staff Working Paper, April 1982, 20 p. Imposing a tariff on all imported oil would have several important economic and political effects. According to this staff study, not all of them would be positive. A $5 per barrel tariff, for example, would reduce the federal deficit by $9.8 billion in fiscal year 1983 and by $10.5 billion in fiscal year 1985. It would also cost the economy a 0.5 percent increase in the inflation rate, a 0.5 percent decrease in real gross national product, and a 0.1 percent increase in the unemployment rate. Depending on one's assessment of the possibility of future oil import disruptions, the author(s) suggest(s) that other options might be preferable.

Congressional Research Service

New Federalism Initiatives: Selected Program Data for 1981. April 1982, 287 p., Report No. 82–63 EPW. Whatever one's interest in or predisposition toward the Administration's New Federalism, dependable data is desirable but difficult to find. Until something better comes along, then, this report should be indispensable. It includes, following a brief discussion of how CRS selected and defined the grants included in the programs planned to be turned back to the States, descriptions of each such "turnback" program and the programs proposed to be exchanged, together with tables showing total federal costs of the programs in each State. For the Medicaid, Aid for Dependent Children, and Food Stamp programs, caseload data are presented as well as a summary table of costs in fiscal 1981. The report contains additional tables showing the net impact of the swap and turnback proposals on each State and listing, State-by-State, the federal dollars spent for each turnback program in fiscal 1981. Altogether an impressive compendium.

How Long Does It Take for Current Retirees to Recover the Value of Their Social Security Contributions? April 1982, 24 p., Report No. 82–76 EPW. This must be one of the most persistent questions heard on Capitol Hill, and CRS here provides a rather convincing reply: right now, "it is clear that current retirees recover the value of their contributions, however they are computed, rather quickly," and on average can expect to receive "substantial returns" on their taxes. Growing tax rates, however, mean that for younger workers, "many more months" will be required to recover the value of their taxes. All of which, as CRS notes, is based on those tricky little factors called averages and assumptions.

General Accounting Office

Defense Budget Increases: How Well Are They Planned And Spent? April 1982, 96 p., Report No. PLRD–82–62. Motivated by the 50 percent increase in defense budgets from fiscal years 1980 to 1982 to find ways in which defense planning and spending could be improved, the agency concludes that the Department of Defense should:

- eliminate marginal programs so as to fund priority programs at more economic levels of production;
- ensure that added funding can be spent prudently by monitoring programs receiving large increases; and
- report to Congress what has been accomplished and what remains to be done.

Among its many findings, GAO reports that:

- the problem of absorbing—and using efficiently—substantial short-term funding increases has led to large unspent amounts in some cases and significant decreases in work force efficiency in others;
- failure to reduce marginal weapons research and acquisition programs means that too many programs compete for available funds, thus perpetuating expensive "stretch-outs" which result in higher unit costs;
- DOD's systems for determining requirements of spare parts and ammunition continue to overstate needs;
- inadequate guidance from higher echelons to operating levels has allowed funding of property maintenance projects unrelated to priority readiness objectives;
- retaining personnel with critical skills has been handicapped by DOD's application of added resources on an across-the-board basis rather than targeted to specific categories of skills shortages; and
- DOD has not developed accountability systems which adequately inform top officials and Congress of progress on major programs and projects.

—Summaries by Frank Keenan.

Glimpses at Far Corners of World Offered by Foreign Embassies (continued from page 4)

The following is a list of foreign embassies in this country and some of the things they offer for persons interested in the nations they represent. The names of the embassies and their addresses and telephone numbers are from the State Department's publication, Diplomatic List. *The additional information was provided by the embassies themselves and is presented with only minor editing. Each embassy was asked by mail to respond to questions designed to obtain the requested material in brief form, and those embassies which did not reply to the first inquiry received additional inquiries by mail and by telephone before the listing was completed. The portion of the replies which refers to "Informational material" pertains to booklets, brochures and similar material; the portion which refers to "Mailing list" pertains to periodic publications such as newsletters and news reports.*

AFGHANISTAN
Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
Chancery: 2341 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; 234-3770
No reply.

ALGERIA
Embassy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Chancery: 2118 Kalorama Rd., N.W., 20008; 328-5300
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

ANTIGUA and BARBUDA
Embassy of Antigua and Barbuda
Chancery: 2000 N St., N.W., Suite 601, 20036; 296-6310
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Not at this time
Chancery tours: Not at this time
Residence tours: Not at this time
Film showings at embassy: Not at this time
Films for borrowing: Not at this time

ARGENTINA
Embassy of the Argentine Republic
Chancery: 1600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; 387-0705
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

AUSTRALIA
Embassy of Australia
Chancery: 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 797-3000
Informational material: Yes; write but if time is short, call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: (See below)
Films for borrowing: No
Additional information: Tours and film showings have been cut drastically because of fund and staff limitations. Often we are now unable to comply with requests, but we do our best.

AUSTRIA
Embassy of Austria
Chancery: 2343 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 483-4474
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call
Additional information: The newsletter is published by the Austrian Information Service, 31 E. 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; telephone—(212) 737-6400. A better selection of films can be obtained from: Austria Institute, 11 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022; telephone—(212) 759-9165. For travel information, write or call: Austrian National Tourist Office, 545 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; (212) 697-0651.

BAHAMAS
Embassy of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas
Chancery: Suite 865, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 338-3940
No reply.

BAHRAIN
Embassy of the State of Bahrain
Chancery: 3502 International Dr., N.W., 20008; 342-0741
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Not at this time

BANGLADESH
Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Chancery: 3421 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20007; 337-6644
No reply.

BARBADOS
Embassy of Barbados
Chancery: 2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; 387-7374
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

BELGIUM
Embassy of Belgium
Chancery: 3330 Garfield St., N.W., 20008; 333-6900
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

BELIZE
Embassy of Belize
Chancery: 1129 20th St., N.W., 20036; 347-4465
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

BENIN
Embassy of the People's Republic of Benin
Chancery: 2737 Cathedral Ave., N.W., 20008; 232-6656
No reply.

BOLIVIA
Embassy of Bolivia
Chancery: 3014 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 483-4410
Informational material: Yes; call

Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Occasionally; call
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

BOTSWANA
Embassy of the Republic of Botswana
Chancery: Suite 404, 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; 244-4990
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

BRAZIL
Brazilian Embassy
Chancery: 3006 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 797-0100
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: The principal periodic publications are *Boletim Especial* and *Brazil Today*.

BULGARIA
Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria
Chancery: 1621 22nd St., N.W., 20008; 387-7969
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

BURMA
Embassy of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
Chancery: 2300 S St., N.W., 20008; 332-9044
No reply.

BURUNDI
Embassy of the Republic of Burundi
Chancery: Suite 212, 2233 Wisconsin Ave., 20007; 342-2574
No reply.

CAMEROON
Embassy of the United Republic of Cameroon
Chancery: 2349 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 265-8790
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: No

CANADA
Embassy of Canada
Chancery: 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 785-1400
Offices of Canadian Forces and Defence Research Attachés and Labour Counselor: 2450 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 483-5505
Public Affairs Division and Canadian Government Office of Tourism: 1771 N St., N.W., 20036; 785-1400
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; call
Films for borrowing: Yes; call
Additional information: The principal monthly publication is *Canada Today*. Also, there is an active program of academic enrichment grants for Canadian studies in the United States at the post-secondary level; write or call the academic relations officer, Dr. Norman Wardon.

CAPE VERDE
Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde
Chancery: 3415 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20007; 965-6820
No reply.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Embassy of Central African Republic
Chancery: 1618 22nd St., N.W., 20008; 483-7800
No reply.

CHAD
Embassy of the Republic of Chad
Chancery: 2002 R St., N.W., 20009; 462-4009
No reply.

CHILE
Embassy of Chile
Chancery: 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 785-1746
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: Tours of the residence may be arranged in advance, subject to prior commitments.

CHINA
Embassy of the People's Republic of China
Embassy: 2300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; 328-2500
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

COLOMBIA
Embassy of Colombia
Chancery: 2118 Leroy Pl., N.W., 20008; 387-8338
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No
Additional information: The chancery is undergoing repairs. Tours cannot be arranged until November 1982 at the earliest.

CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
Embassy of the People's Republic of the Congo
Chancery: 4891 Colorado Ave., N.W., 20011; 726-5500
No reply.

COSTA RICA
Embassy of Costa Rica
Chancery: 2112 S St., N.W., 20008; 234-2945
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: There are two films available that can be borrowed.

Requests for free information about tourism should be addressed to: Costa Rica Tourist Board; 630 Fifth Avenue, Room 242; New York, N.Y. 10020; telephone—(212) 245–6370; or Costa Rica Tourist Board, 200 S.E. First St., Miami, Fla. 33131; telephone—(305) 358–2150, or toll free, (800) 327–7033.

Publications available at the embassy should be picked up at the chancery, 2112 S St., N.W., between 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 2:30–4 p.m.

CYPRUS
Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus
Chancery: 2211 R St., N.W., 20008; 462-5772
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Chancery: 3900 Linnean Ave., N.W., 20008; 363-6315
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

DENMARK
Royal Danish Embassy

Chancery: 3200 Whitehaven St., N.W., 20008; 234-4300
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: Requests for information should be addressed to: Danish Information Office, 280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Films may be obtained by writing to: Danish Tour Office, 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019.

DJIBOUTI
Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti
Chancery (temp): care of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations, 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 4011, New York, N.Y., 10017; (212) 753-3163
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Not at present
Films for borrowing: Not at present

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Embassy of the Dominican Republic
Chancery: 1715 22nd St., N.W., 20008; 332-6280
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Occasionally
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

ECUADOR
Embassy of Ecuador
Chancery: 2535 15th St., N.W., 20009; 234-7200
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: The Embassy of Ecuador publishes a monthly news bulletin in Spanish. Anyone interested in receiving it should write to: *Boletin de Noticias,* Embajada del Ecuador, 2535 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

EGYPT
Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Chancery: 2310 Decatur Pl., N.W., 20008; 232-5400
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

EL SALVADOR
Embassy of El Salvador
Chancery: 2308 California St., N.W., 20008; 265-3480
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Embassy of Equatorial Guinea
Chancery: 801 Second Ave., Suite 1403, New York, N.Y. 10017; (212) 599-1523
No reply.

ESTONIA
Legation of Estonia
Office of Consulate General: 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10020; (212) 247-1450
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

ETHIOPIA
Embassy of Ethiopia
Chancery: 2134 Kalorama Rd., N.W., 20008; 234-2281
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

FIJI
Embassy of Fiji
Chancery: 6th floor, 1140 19th St., N.W., 20036; 296-3928
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

FINLAND
Embassy of Finland
Chancery: 3216 New Mexico Ave., N.W., 20016; 363-2430
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: (See below)
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: (See below)
Additional information: Films on Finland are available for loan from: Films of the Nations, 7820 20th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11214; telephone—(212) 331-1045. "Cultural News from Finland" (mailing list) is available from: Consulate General of Finland; 540 Madison Ave.; New York, N.Y 10022.

FRANCE
Embassy of France
Chancery: 2535 Belmont Road, N.W., 20008; 328-2600
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call
Additional information: Most of the material available should be requested from: Press Service, French Embassy, 972 Fifth Avenue; New York, N.Y. 10021, or from the press office in Washington.

GABON
Embassy of the Gabonese Republic
Chancery: 2034 20th St., N.W., 20009; 797-1000
No reply.

GAMBIA, THE
Embassy of the Gambia
Chancery: 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 265-3252
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Embassy of the German Democratic Republic
Chancery: 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 232-3134
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Chancery: 4645 Reservoir Road, N.W., 20007; 298-4000
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; call
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

GHANA
Embassy of Ghana

Chancery: 2460 16th St., N.W., 20009; 462-0761
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

GREAT BRITAIN
British Embassy
Chancery: 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. 20008; 462-1340
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; call

GREECE
Embassy of Greece
Chancery: 2221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 667-3168
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

GRENADA
Embassy of Grenada
Chancery: 1704 R St., N.W., 20009; 265-2561
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; call
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; call
Additional information: Slides are available for viewing at the embassy.

GUATEMALA
Embassy of Guatemala
Chancery: 2220 R St., N.W., 20008; 332-2865
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Not at present
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

GUINEA
Embassy of the Republic of Guinea
Chancery: 2112 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; 483-9420
No reply.

GUINEA-BISSAU
Embassy of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau
Chancery: (temp.) care of Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations, 211 E. 43rd St., Suite 604, New York, N.Y. 10017; (212) 661-3977
No reply.

GUYANA
Embassy of Guyana
Chancery: 2490 Tracy Place, N.W., 20008; 265-6900
No reply.

HAITI
Embassy of Haiti
Chancery: 2311 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 332-4090
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

HONDURAS
Embassy of Honduras
Chancery: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 100, 20008; 966-7700
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

HUNGARY
Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Chancery: 3910 Shoemaker St., N.W., 20008; 362-6730
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: (See below)
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes, a very few; write
Additional information: Tours can occasionally be arranged; it depends on what kind of group is involved.

ICELAND
Embassy of Iceland
Chancery: 2022 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; 265-6653
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

INDIA
Embassy of India
Chancery: 2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 265-5050
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

INDONESIA
Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
Chancery: 2020 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 293-1745
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Yes; write or call
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

IRELAND
Embassy of Ireland
Chancery: 2234 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 462-3939
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call
Additional information: The embassy is small by Washington standards, and the chancery is a working office. However, if time allows and the conference facilities are not otherwise in use, groups of up to 25 can be received for a talk on Irish affairs.

ISRAEL
Embassy of Israel
Chancery: 3514 International Dr., N.W., 20008; 364-5500
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: (See below)
Films for borrowing: (See below)
Additional information: The Embassy of Israel is located at the corner of Reno Road and Van Ness Street (at 3514 International Dr., N.W.). To those organizations and groups that have not yet visited the embassy, we would like to renew our invitation to do so.

In order to help facilitate the running of the heavily increased workload of the embassy's Speakers Bureau, a number of guidelines have been formulated for groups intending to visit the embassy:

1. Groups are welcome to visit the embassy for briefings on political and other topics, and also for the screening of films or slides in the embassy's possession. However, groups may not use the embassy's facilities to hold "business" meetings of any kind.

2. Groups visiting the embassy will be served coffee, cool drinks and cookies, and they are requested not to order catering services from outside the embassy.

3. Groups are requested to arrange their visits during normal working hours. Groups cannot be accomodated in the evenings, after working hours, or on weekends or religious and public holidays.

4. We wish to remind groups that there are no "tours of the embassy".

5. Requests for a visit should be made in writing to the Speakers Bureau. A full list of participants' names and Social Security numbers must be sent to the embassy no later than one week before a scheduled visit. The list must be printed or typed and more or less in alphabetical order.

If you have any questions concerning the Speakers Bureau, please call 364-5546.

ITALY

Embassy of Italy
Chancery: 1601 Fuller St., N.W., 20009, and 2700 16th St., N.W., 20009; 328-5500
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

IVORY COAST

Embassy of the Republic of Ivory Coast
Chancery: 2424 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 483-2400
No reply.

JAMAICA

Embassy of Jamaica
Chancery: 1850 K St., N.W., Suite 355, 20006; 452-0660
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

JAPAN

Embassy of Japan
Chancery: 2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 234-2266
Chancery Annex: Suite 900, Watergate, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037
Information Center: 917 19th St., N.W., 20006
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; call
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; call
Additional information: The following is the policy on embassy visits:

1. We receive visitors by appointment to view the Tea House on Wednesdays (2:30–4:30 p.m.) during the season (May, June, July, September and October). Tours will not be conducted during the month of August.

2. The Tea House and gardens will be the only areas of the embassy shown.

3. A guide will be in attendance to inform the visitors about the history of the Tea House.

4. There is no demonstration of the Tea Ceremony nor will refreshments be served.

5. The number of people in a group should not exceed 30. If there should be more than 30 in a party, we request that it be divided into smaller units. Thirty minutes is required for each tour.

6. The embassy is closed on Saturdays and Sundays, also on Japanese and American holidays.

7. We feel that the tour of the Tea House and gardens does not hold the interest of young children. Therefore, we only receive those from 11 years upward.

Japan Information and Culture Center

The center is part of the Information and Cultural Section of the Embassy of Japan and is located at 917 19th St., N.W. (between "K" and "I" Streets). It is in the International Square Building, with the space of 1,100 square feet at a ground floor and 3,600 square feet at a lower Metro level floor.

The center carries out a part of the activities of the Information and Cultural Section of the Embassy of Japan, and the main functions of the center are as follows:

1. Distribution of various information materials, publications and periodicals on Japan;

2. Response to inquiries on Japan made by phone, in writing or in person;

3. Reference service in the library, which is open to the public;

4. Loan of cultural and documentary films (16 mm) on Japan, free of charge, to schools, cultural and academic institutions and organizations, and local communities (a list of the films is available on request);

5. Arrangements of briefing sessions on Japan-U.S. relations in political and economic aspects and other topics related to Japan; and

6. Organizing conferences, seminars, lecture meetings, film shows, exhibits, music performances, and other activities related to Japan in the hall on the Metro level, which seats 60 to 80 persons. The hall is equipped with the following:

a. Projection type of television with video tape recorders;

b. A 16 mm sound projector and a stock of 16 mm films on various aspects of Japanese life;

c. A complete stereo sound system; and

d. A lecturn integrated with public address system for lecture and presentation.

The hall is available, free of charge, to non-profit organizations to conduct Japan-related programs. For details, please call or write to the center: Director, 234-2266, extension 412, or 775-0847; programs, 234-2266, extension 414; films, 234-2266, extension 417; inquiries, 234-2266, extension 416 or 417; reception, 234-2266, extension 413.

The center is open 9 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday. When programs are held, however, the center remains open beyond the regular office hours, depending upon the nature of the program.

Sound films (16 mm) are avalable on a free basis to schools, clubs and other organizations. All films have English narrations and are in color unless otherwise noted.

Films must be shown under the direction of an experienced operator. The borrower is requested to come to the Japan Information and Culture Center to pick up the film(s) desired one day or so before the date of intended use of film(s) and to return them the following day.

Reservations should be placed either by phone or mail and addressed to the Japan Information and Culture Center of the embassy as far in advance as possible to ensure obtaining the films desired.

Reservations of film(s) desired should indicate:

1. Title of film;
2. Date when film is to be shown; and
3. Type of organization and expected audience.

A list of available films can be obtained from the center.

Note: All film requests from outside the Washington Metropolitan area must be directed to the appropriate consulates of Japan throughout the United States.

JORDAN

Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Chancery: 2319 Wyoming Ave., N.W. 20008; 265-1606
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Yes; write or call
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

KENYA

Embassy of Kenya
Chancery: 2249 R St., N.W., 20008; 387-6101
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; call

Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: Film requests must be made several months in advance due to a long waiting list.

KOREA

Embassy of Korea
Chancery: 2320 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 483-7383
Chancery Annex: 2400 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va., 22201; 524-9273
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Occasionally; write
Residence tours: Occasionally; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

KUWAIT

Embassy of the State of Kuwait
Chancery: 2940 Tilden Street, N.W., 20008; 966-0702
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: These are the rules for borrowing films:

1. Requests must be made in writing giving no more than *three months* and no less than *three weeks* notice.
2. Only one film may be borrowed for each showing date.
3. Films must be returned to the embassy *immediately* after they have been shown to avoid any delay in forwarding them elsewhere.
4. Return postage is the borrower's responsibility.

A list of the available films can be obtained from the embassy.

LAOS

Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
Chancery: 2222 S St., N.W., 20008; 332-6416
No reply

LATVIA

Legation of Latvia
Chancery: 4325 17th St., N.W., 20011; 726-8213
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

LEBANON

Embassy of Lebanon
Chancery: 2560 28th St., N.W., 20008; 462-8600
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

LESOTHO

Embassy of the Kingdom of Lesotho
Chancery: Caravel Building, Suite 300, 1601 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20009; 462-4190
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

LIBERIA

Embassy of the Republic of Liberia
Chancery: 5201 16th St., N.W., 20011; 723-0437
No reply.

LITHUANIA

Legation of Lithuania
Chancery: 2622 16th St., N.W., 20009; 234-5860
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No
Additional information: Because of extensive repairs to the building, the chancery will be closed to tours until November 1, 1982.

LUXEMBOURG

Embassy of Luxembourg
Chancery: 2200 Massachussets Ave., N.W., 20008; 265-4171
Informational material: (See below)
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No
Additional information: For tourist information, Senate offices or any interested people should write directly to: Luxembourg Tourist Office, 801 Second Ave., 13th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

MADAGASCAR

Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar
Chancery: 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 265-5526
No reply.

MALAWI

Malawi Embassy
Chancery: Bristol House, 1400 20th St., N.W., 20036; 296-5530
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

MALAYSIA

Embassy of Malaysia
Chancery: 2401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 328-2700
Annex: 1900 24th St., N.W., 20008; 328-2700
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

MALI

Embassy of the Republic of Mali
Chancery: 2130 R St., N.W., 20008; 332-2249
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Yes; write or call
Residence tours: Yes; write or call
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

MALTA

Embassy of Malta
Chancery: 2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; 462-3611
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: (See below)
Chancery tours: Yes; write or call
Residence tours: Yes; write or call
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call
Additional information: The newsletter and news reports can be obtained from: Department of Information, Auberge de Castille, Castille Place, Valletta, Malta, Europe.

MAURITANIA

Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Chancery: 2129 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; 232-5700
No reply.

MAURITIUS

Embassy of Mauritius
Chancery: Suite 134, 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; 244-1491
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

MEXICO

Embassy of Mexico
Chancery: 2829 16th St., N.W., 20009;

234-6000
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

MOROCCO

Embassy of Morocco
Chancery: 1601 21st St., N.W., 20009; 462-7979
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

NEPAL

Royal Nepalese Embassy
Chancery: 2131 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; 667-4550
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

NETHERLANDS

Embassy of the Netherlands
Chancery: 4200 Linnean Ave., N.W., 20008; 244-5300
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: The Press and Cultural office of this embassy is prepared to provide contacts in the Netherlands for those desiring information on given topics. We will also deal with topical questions on the telephone although we do not publish a newsletter per se.

NEW ZEALAND

Embassy of New Zealand
Chancery: 37 Observatory Circle, N.W., 20008; 328-4800
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: (See below)
Additional information: Chancery tours for a minimum of 40 people can be arranged by writing at least two week in advance.

A selection of New Zealand films is available for loan to business, professional and community organizations. Borrowers are required to pay only the return postage charges and to complete the "Audience Report" card which is enclosed with the film.

Films must be shown on a 16 mm sound projector under the direction of an experienced operator. It is recommended that reservations be made to Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc. as far in advance as possible. When making a reservation, the following information should be given:

1. Name, address and phone number;
2. Film title and alternative choice;
3. Date and alternative dates when the film is to be shown; and
4. Type of organization and expected audience.

The reservation request may be sent to:

Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc.; Attention: Film Scheduling; 4500 Park St., North; St. Petersburg, Fla. 33709.

NICARAGUA

Embassy of Nicaragua
Chancery: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; 387-4371
No reply.

NIGER

Embassy of the Republic of Niger
Chancery: 2204 R St., N.W., 20008; 483-4224
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No
Additional information: Since the Republic of Niger is a French-speaking country, most of the informational material and news publications are available only in French. However, in the near future the embassy will receive a supply of English material such as booklets and films. Interested persons should write to the information officer to be put on our mailing list.

NIGERIA

Embassy of Nigeria
Chancery: 2201 M St., N.W., 20037; 822-1500
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: (See below)
Chancery tours: Occasionally
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: The Nigeria Information Service started operations in March of this year, and we are resuming the newsletter and other publications.

NORWAY

Royal Norwegian Embassy
Chancery: 2720 34th St., N.W., 20008; 333-6000
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: (See below)
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: The newsletter and "News of Norway" can be obtained from: Norwegian Information Service, 825 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022-7584. Films are available from: Audience Planners, Inc., 6290 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Cal. 90028.

OMAN

Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman
Chancery: 2342 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 387-1980
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

PAKISTAN

Embassy of Pakistan
Chancery: 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 332-8330
Chancery Annex: 2201 R St., N.W., 20008; 234-6231
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

PANAMA

Embassy of Panama
Chancery: 2862 McGill Terrace, N.W., 20008; 483-1407
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Embassy of Papua New Guinea
Chancery: 1140 19th Steet, N.W., Suite 503, 20036; 659-0856
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

PARAGUAY

Embassy of Paraguay
Chancery: 2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 483-6960
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; call

Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write or call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call

PERU
Embassy of Peru
Chancery: 1700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 833-9860
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

PHILIPPINES
Embassy of the Philippines
Chancery: 1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 483-1414
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

POLAND
Embassy of the Polish People's Republic
Chancery: 2640 16th St., N.W., 20009; 234-3800
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

PORTUGAL
Embassy of Portugal
Chancery: 2125 Kalorama Road, N.W., 20008–entrance through private driveway; 265–1643
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Once a year
Residence tours: Once a year
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Occasionally; write

QATAR
Embassy of the State of Qatar
Chancery: Suite 1180, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 338-0111
Chancery Annex: Suite 610, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 338-0111
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

ROMANIA
Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Chancery: 1607 23rd St., N.W., 20008; 232-4747
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: No

RWANDA
Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda
Chancery: 1714 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; 232-2882
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; call
Chancery tours: Yes; call
Residence tours: Yes; call
Film showings at embassy: Yes; call
Films for borrowing: Yes; call

SAINT LUCIA
Embassy of Saint Lucia
Chancery: (temp.) 41 E. 42nd St., Room 315, New York, N.Y., 10017; (212) 697-9360
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

SAUDI ARABIA
Embassy of Saudi Arabia
Chancery: 1520 18th St., N.W., 20036; 483-2100
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; call
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: Requests for tours must considered on a case-by-case basis.

SENEGAL
Embassy of the Republic of Senegal
Chancery: 2112 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; 234-0540
Informational material: No
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

SEYCHELLES
Embassy of the Republic of Seychelles
Chancery: (temp.) care of the Permanent Mission of Seychelles to the United Nations, 820 Second Ave., Suite 203, New York, N.Y. 10017; (212) 687–9766
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

SIERRA LEONE
Embassy of Sierra Leone
Chancery: 1701 19th St., N.W., 20009; 265-7700
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

SINGAPORE
Embassy of the Republic of Singapore
Chancery: 1824 R St., N.W., 20009; 667-7555
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

SOMALIA
Embassy of the Somali Democratic Republic
Chancery: Suite 710, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 234-3261
No reply.

SOUTH AFRICA
Embassy of South Africa
Chancery: 3051 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 232-4400
Chancery Annex: 4801 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20016; 966-1650
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

SPAIN
Embassy of Spain
Chancery: 2700 15th St., N.W., 20009; 265-0190
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: Tourist information should be obtained from: Spanish National Tourist Office, 665 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10022.

SRI LANKA
Embassy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Chancery: 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; 483-4025
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

SUDAN
Embassy of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Chancery: 2210 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 338-8565

Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No
Additional information: Upon request, an officer from the embassy can be assigned to talk to any group about internal and external Sudanese policies.

SURINAME
Embassy of the Republic of Suriname
Chancery: Suite 711, 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W., 20037; 338-6980
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Yes; write or call
Residence tours: Yes; write or call
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

SWAZILAND
Embassy of the Kingdom of Swaziland
Chancery: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; 362-6683
Informational material: No
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

SWEDEN
Swedish Embassy
Chancery: Suite 1200, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 298-3500
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: (See below)
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: (See below)
Additional information: The Swedish Information Service, 825 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; telephone (212) 751-5900, regularly publishes a series of bulletins on various topics of current interest in Sweden.

The headings which exist to date are: Social Change in Sweden, Working Life in Sweden, Human Environment in Sweden, and Political Life in Sweden. Cultural Life in Sweden will soon be added.

The bulletins are published so that there is at least one of the series represented each month. They deal with current developments and discussions in Sweden of interest to American observers, and are the personal viewpoints of the American or Swedish authors.

Each series contains four to six issues per year, and each issue presents one major article, a list of literature available free of charge from the Swedish Information Service and—on occasion—information about grants and scholarships.

Films can be obtained by calling or writing to: Audience Planners, Inc., One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020: telephone—(212) 489-7789.

SWITZERLAND
Embassy of Switzerland
Chancery: 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W., 20008; 462-1811
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

SYRIA
Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic
Chancery: 2215 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; 232-6313
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; call
Films for borrowing: Yes; call

TANZANIA
Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Chancery: 2139 R St., N.W., 20008; 232-0501
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

THAILAND
Embassy of Thailand
Chancery: 2300 Kalorama Road, N.W., 20008; 667-1446
Informational material: Yes; call or write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Films showings at embassy: Occasionally; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: To obtain films, write or call: Tourist Cultural Office of Thailand, 5 World Trade Center, Suite 2449, New York, N.Y., 10048; (212) 432-0433.

TOGO
Embassy of the Republic of Togo
Chancery: 2208 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 234-4212
No reply.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago
Chancery: 1708 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 467-6490
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

TUNISIA
Embassy of Tunisia
Chancery: 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 234-6644
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write or call
Residence tours: Yes; write or call
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write or call
Additional information: Slides are also available at the embassy on a loan basis.

TURKEY
Embassy of the Republic of Turkey
Chancery: 1606 23rd Steet, N.W., 20008; 667-6400
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

UGANDA
Embassy of the Republic of Uganda
Chancery: 5909 16th St., N.W., 20011; 726-7100
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Chancery: 1125 16th St., N.W., 20036; 628-7551
Informational material: Yes; call
Mailing list: Yes; call
Chancery tours: No (temporarily)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: Please address requests to: Information Department, USSR Embassy Chancery, 1125 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Embassy of the United Arab Emirates
Chancery: Suite 740, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 338-6500
Informational material: Yes; call or write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; call or write

(Continued on next page)

POINTS OF INFORMATION

Congressional Calendar

SENATE

August 28—September 7—Labor Day nonlegislative period.

HOUSE

August 20—September 7—Labor Day District work period.

On the Hill

The following seminars will be presented as part of the series sponsored by the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms:

July 22—Services of the Senate Library.
August 10—Senate Parliamentary Procedures.
August 12—The amendment process in the Senate.
August 17—Conference committee procedures.

For additional information, call Gail Martin (Secretary of the Senate), extension 43625, or Melinda Baskin (Senate Sergeant at Arms), extension 42341.

Also:

At the U.S. Botanic Garden there is now the Summer Terrace Display, which will continue through early September.

In the Crypt of the Capitol, an exhibit entitled "The Senate in 1850" is being presented by the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities. The exhibit, which is scheduled to continue through October, concentrates on the bitter struggle that arose in the Senate in the last century between members of the North and the South and the work of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun to resolve the sectional strife.

And Off the Hill

July 29–31—CRS Advanced Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. This institute is for graduates of the basic legislative institute. At Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Call CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

August 19–22—CRS Graduate Institute. This institute is conducted as a simulated Congress in which participants are assigned the roles of Members, then work on legislative matters in simulated committee, floor and conference sessions. For graduates of the CRS Advanced Legislative Institute. At Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. Call CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

General information:

224-9078

Back articles:

287-5700 (CRS)

Embassies *(continued from page 23)*

UPPER VOLTA
Embassy of the Republic of Upper Volta
Chancery: 2340 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 332-5577
No reply.

URUGUAY
Embassy of Uruguay
Chancery: 1918 F St., N.W., 20006; 331-1313
No reply.

VENEZUELA
Embassy of Venezuela
Chancery: 2445 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 797-3800
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Occasionally; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

WESTERN SAMOA
Embassy of Western Samoa
Chancery: (temp.) care of the Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations, Suite 1400, 211 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write

YEMEN
Embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic
Chancery: Suite 860, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 965-4760
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: (See below)
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No
Additional information: The Yemen Arabic daily newspaper is available.

YUGOSLAVIA
Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Chancery: 2410 California St., N.W., 20008; HO 2-6566
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Chancery Tours: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: (See below)
Additional information: For films, write to: Yugoslav Press and Cultural Center, 767 Third Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10017.

ZAIRE
Embassy of the Republic of Zaire
Chancery: 1800 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; 234-7690
No reply.

ZAMBIA
Embassy of the Republic of Zambia
Chancery: 2419 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 265-9717
Informational material: Yes; call or write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

ZIMBABWE
Embassy of Zimbabwe
Chancery: 2852 McGill Terrace, N.W., 20008; 332-7100
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

3/97-11

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

STAFF

97th Congress/Issue 11 September/October 1982

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
OCT 22 1982
U. S. GOVT. PUBS.

If It's September, This Must Be the "Lugar and Quayle" Office

Hoosiers Share Cases and Caseworkers, Credit and Blame—and More

In the Indianapolis area, a person who dials 269-5555 will hear Karen Seacat answer the telephone as follows:

"Senators Lugar and Quayle"—but that's this month, of course; in October the names will be reversed, Senators Quayle and Lugar. But more about that later.

For now, back to Karen Seacat—

Seacat is paid by Senator Richard Lugar *and* Senator Dan Quayle—or Senator Dan Quayle and Senator Richard Lugar, as the case may be. Regardless, they are both her bosses, and each provides one half of each of her paychecks.

The telephone Seacat uses in the two Senators' combined office in Indianapolis is billed to the office account of Senator Lugar.

The pencil and note pad she uses were bought through the official stationery account of Senator Quayle.

Outside the door to the reception office in which Seacat works are two names, Lugar and Quayle. On the wall next to her are two pictures, Lugar and Quayle.

When Seacat receives incoming calls, she frequently transfers the callers to one of the eight other "combined" aides on the 21-member Indianapolis staff who, like herself, owe their jobs, allegiances and salaries to two masters.

447
WELCOME
UNITED STATES SENATOR
RICHARD G. LUGAR
DAN QUAYLE

Hall sign in Indianapolis Federal building.

Shared Functions, Personnel, Space

Of all the Senators who share home-State operations in varying degrees, the two Senators from Indiana have established a system which, as it nears its second anniversary, appears to integrate functions, personnel and space to a degree unmatched by any similar undertakings. Furthermore, the system is Statewide. Each of the four regional offices which serve as satellites in the four corners of the State for the mid-State activities in Indianapolis also have combined staffers, two in each region.

"Two's Company" in Constituent Services

In general, the joint operations deal mainly with constituent services. In an article entitled "Two's Company," the September 1981 issue of *Indiana Business* magazine described these "service functions" as follows:

" . . . the day-to-day casework for individuals, businesses and corporations;

"project work, including federal grants-in-aid to State or lo-

Y4.R86/2:

cal government units;

"the daily handling of information requests from individuals;

"issue work, in which staff members research a project (say, nuclear power plant development) and present their recommendations to both Senators; and

"regional office management."

Meanwhile, those traditional staff duties dealing with legislation are handled in Washington, as are most administrative duties, with assists in the Indiana operations from a Lugar State director and a counterpart Quayle State director in Indianapolis.

Mitchell Daniels, administrative assistant to Senator Lugar, summarized the situation as follows:

"Service—joint. Policy—separate."

Less Duplication, More Service

Spokesmen for Senators Lugar and Quayle say the system is designed to save costs, prevent duplication and provide efficient and expanded constituent services.

To date, with the aid of several modifications to the initial arrangement, the plan works well, the spokesmen say.

But they still speak of it as an experiment.

And they feel it is not for everyone.

Initial Requirements

What it probably takes, the spokesmen say, are:

- Senators of the same political party,
- Senators who are atuned philosophically,
- Senators who are willing to sublimate a portion of their natural egos,
- Senators who are relative newcomers to the Senate, preferably with one having just been elected,
- Staffs who are flexible,
- Staffs who are not deeply rooted in prior work patterns, and
- Staffs who place the objectives of the system ahead of battles over turf.

When the idea for the joint operation was first proposed following the elections of 1980, all of the above ingredients were, in retrospect, present although they had not yet been enumerated as they have been now, with the benefit of hindsight.

At the time, Senator Lugar had been in office for almost four years. Then-Representative Quayle had just been elected to the Senate but had not yet been sworn in.

Both are Republicans. Both had what *The Almanac of American Politics* describes as "very similar voting records."

Coequal Tenants and Bosses

When the consolidation plan was originally considered, Senator Lugar had a State office in Indianapolis and a regional office in Hammond, in the northwestern part of Indiana. Senator-elect Quayle had a District office in Fort Wayne, in the northeastern section of the State, but in the election that sent him to the Senate, the former head of his District office (Daniel Coats) was elected to the House, and the Fort Wayne office and its staff stayed with the new Representative.

With no State facilities or staff of his own, Senator-elect Quayle agreed to a plan proposed by the Lugar office that they merge constituent services. As a result, he immediately became a coequal tenant of the Indianapolis and Hammond facilities. That part was relatively easy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD., CHAIRMAN

MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.	WENDELL H. FORD, KY.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.	HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
JAMES A. MCCLURE, IDAHO	CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
JESSE HELMS, N.C.	ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
JOHN W. WARNER, VA.	DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
ROBERT DOLE, KANS.	

JOHN B. CHILDERS, ACTING STAFF DIRECTOR
WILLIAM MCW. COCHRANE, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
ANN B. COOK, CHIEF CLERK

* * *

JOHN C. AHLERS, *EDITOR*
JENNIFER J. NELSON, *EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS*

TELEPHONE: (202) 224-9078.

ADDRESS: The Congressional Staff Journal; Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; 305 Russell Senate Office Building; Washington, D.C. 20510.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual (six issues): $11 domestic, $13.75 foreign. Single issues: $2.50 domestic, $3.15 foreign. Mail orders: Make check or money order payable to "Superintendent of Documents" and send to: Superintendent of Documents; U.S. Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone orders: (202) 783-3238 for persons with GPO accounts, Master Charge or VISA.

At the same time, he immediately became a coequal boss, in theory, at least, of Senator Lugar's Indiana staff. That part was a little more difficult since it involved an adjustment of the staffers' loyalties and thought patterns. Nevertheless, the transition from one boss to two bosses apparently occurred with a minimum of trauma and turmoil.

Staff Loyalties

Indications of one-sided loyalties "cropped up to some extent at the beginning," said Al Mitchler, Washington office manager for Senator Lugar, "but they were adjusted very quickly, and within a couple of months, everything was worked out.

"Initially people did not know what to do, but they adapted very quickly."

Patti Cook, a former Lugar aide who is now director of constituent services for both Senators in the Indianapolis office, remembers the early days of the merger as follows:

"You always have loyalty to your boss, of course. But there was also an initial loyalty to Senator Quayle, too, because a lot of the people on the Lugar staff had been working very closely during their evening hours and weekends with the Quayle campaign staff. So there was a common bond between a lot of the people on the two staffs, even before there were combined operations. It was not like there were two entirely new entities coming together.

"For me, initially, it was more a matter of confusion than a question of loyalty. I was used to saying, 'I'm Patti Cook with Senator Lugar,' and I would have to stop and think, no, I'm with Senator Lugar *and* Senator Quayle. I just had to break my old habit."

The salary plan worked out for combined employees was designed to further the concept of twofold loyalties, too.

Daniels explained:

"The people who are joint employees are paid half from Senator Lugar's account and half from

Contents

U.S. Botanic Garden . . .

At the Botanic Garden, this year's Summer Terrace Display is scheduled to continue through September and possibly into October. The history of the Botanic Garden is the subject of this issue's "Capitol Hill's Historic Footnotes" article on page 14.

If It's September, This Must Be the "Lugar and Quayle" Office . . . *(how Indiana's Senators share offices and most of their staffs and workload in their home State)* 1

Hope, Despair, Complexities, Delays Converge on Immigration Caseworker . . . *(a "shop talk" article on immigration casework, including its satisfactions and disappointments)* 9

Capitol Hill's Historic Footnotes: U.S. Botanic Garden 14

Aides' Loyalty Creates Good Impression; "What Are You Calling About?" Annoys . . . *(how Senate staffers are viewed by some people who have dealt with them)* 15

Additional Information Provided for Embassies List . . . *(some more foreign embassies provide material on what they offer for persons interested in the nations they represent)* 20

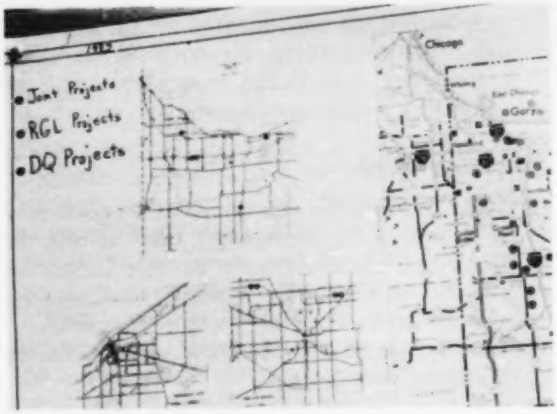
Capitol Cases . . . *(a court case of interest to the Hill)* 21

Timely and Topical . . . *(official publications from the Legislative Branch support agencies)* 22

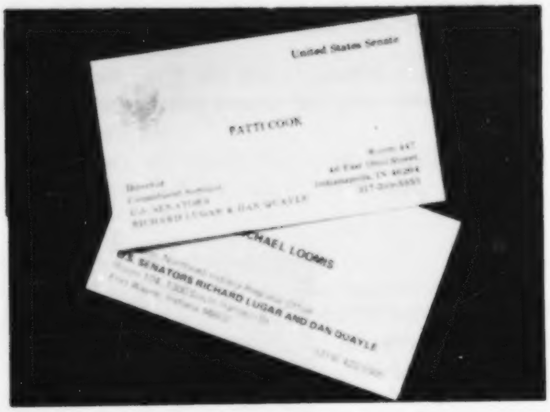
Points of Information . . . *(upcoming Hill events; scheduled conventions in Washington)* 24

Back Home in Indiana, Much is "Combined"

Lugar State director (left) and Quayle State director handle individual and combined matters from adjacent offices.



On the Indianapolis office's 1982 projects map, red markers show joint projects being worked on by both Senators.



United States Senate

PATTI COOK

RICHARD LUGAR & DAN QUAYLE

CHAEL LOOMIS

U.S. SENATORS RICHARD LUGAR AND DAN QUAYLE

On the business cards of combined employees, both bosses are listed—U.S. Senators Richard Lugar and Dan Quayle.

On the wall next to the desk of the combined director of constituent services (left) are pictures of both Senators.

Combined assistant State director and office manager (left) and his combined assistant use combined files.

Quayle special projects assistant (left) and Lugar special projects assistant share much combined work in common quarters.

Senator Quayle. We talked about having one employee on one payroll and another employee on the other payroll, but we just think it is important that if a person is going to be working for both Senators, he ought to feel that he does, and he ought to know that his paycheck is being contributed half by each."

Splitting Expenses

Staff allegiances were not the only area in which the newly joined offices decided to experiment with procedures which, insofar as they knew, were untested.

"Once the policy decision had been made at the top," said Mitchler, "it was a matter of figuring out the mechanics of the operation.

"The process was not as neat as it might now seem.

"The one thing we found very quickly, so we stayed away from it, was that if you try joint ownership in this type of a situation—for an office or equipment, for example—you just end up with a lot of duplicated paperwork. So we made some fast decisions on who was going to own what, including entire offices.

"As a result, we now have two regional offices which are assigned to Senator Lugar, two to Senator Quayle, and the main office in Indianapolis, which is still assigned, on paper, to Senator Lugar.

"Then we had to figure out such things as travel and telephone expenses and the like.

"Again we decided that rather than create a dual paperwork situation, we would accept different responsibilities. Initially the Lugar office would take the telephones and supplies; the Quayle office would take State travel. Then, at the end of each year, we could just say, 'You owe me $1,500, so you do this next year.'

"It would not have been cost effective if we had not taken these short cuts. After all, how do you assess who is using how much of some ream of copying paper? We would have had to put on extra people just to keep track of who was using what."

Lester Rosen, administrative assistant to Senator Quayle, admits that "the first year did not work out as evenly as we had hoped," but added that subsequent changes seem to have provided a better balance.

"Initially," he said, "the Quayle side had State travel, and the Lugar side had phones and office supplies.

"At the end of the first year, we had to make some adjustments. As a result, Quayle is still handling State travel, and Lugar is still paying the phone bill. But the office supplies have been transferred from Lugar to Quayle."

Administrative Changes and Fine Tuning

There have also been other changes in addition to the adjustments made in the bill-paying formula.

When the system was set up, Michael Carroll was the sole staff-level boss in Indianapolis for the entire combined State operation, serving with the title of staff assistant for Indiana for U.S. Senators Lugar and Quayle.

A year ago, Carroll resigned to run for a seat in the House of Representatives. "An evolutionary change," to use Daniel's terminology, followed:

Keith Luse was appointed State director for Senator Lugar;

Ronald Breymier was appointed State director for Senator Quayle;

Lane Ralph was appointed assistant State director and office manager for both Senators; and

Katherine Blane became Ralph's combined assistant, serving both State directors and, ultimately, both Senators.

(Today, in the Indianapolis office, there are eight persons on the Lugar-only payroll, five on the Quayle-only payroll and eight on combined payrolls.)

The staff adjustments have been the major changes.

There has also been a bit of what one staffer described as fine tuning. For example, instead of having the telephone answered with the order of the Senators' names governed simply by whatever popped into the mind of the person who picked up the receiver, it was decided that there would be a switch each month: "Senators Lugar and Quayle" one month, "Senators Quayle and Lugar" the next.

This month it is the "Lugar and Quayle" office insofar as the answering of the telephones is concerned.

Today, the phone-answering procedure seems to be the only activity within the joint operations in which the precedence of the Senators' names is conciously considered, and even in this case, the monthly shifting of the names appears to be more an attempt to accent the togetherness of the activities than an ongoing struggle for top billing. The question of whose name should be used first seems simply not to exist in other aspects of the State offices' work.

When asked specifically about the matter of top billing in correspondence, joint news releases, grant announcements and the like, staffers say there is no place in their form of operation for such "rivalry, silliness and pettiness." "Somehow," they say, "things just work out."

Many Signs of Togetherness

In the Hoosier Senators' Indianapolis office, which is in the old Court House and Federal Building a block from the center of town, signs of the Lugar-Quayle togetherness abound.

Some are immediately noticeable.

There are, for instance:

The two names on the hall sign outside the office door,

The pictures on the reception room wall,

The telephone-answering procedures,

A project map on which a number of red markers designate areas in which projects are being worked on jointly (blue markers indicate the "RGL," or Lugar projects; green ones are for "DQ," Quayle projects),

The personal pictures which staffers have taped to the walls near their desks, in which the countenances of both Senators appear regularly, side by side, and

The business cards of the combined employees, which list both bosses, "U.S. Senators Richard Lugar & Dan Quayle."

Other indicators of the togetherness are not as apparent to visitors, but they are everywhere.

The issue files, which contain material on everything from corn detasseling to drug addiction, are used jointly.

The two Correspondence Management System (CMS) machines produce joint letters, but they can tie into either the main Lugar file or the main Quayle file, too—and the CMS operator, Karen Rhodes, spent time in both Senators' offices when she came to Washington for CMS training.

A daily summary of pertinent newspaper articles is available to all staffers, even though it is prepared by an aide on the Lugar payroll.

"The key to the success of the joint operation," said Breymier, "is complete openness and honesty. Our objective is to present to the people of Indiana a working partnership."

Field Offices

Four regional offices, or field offices, combine with the Indianapolis facilities to form the Lugar-Quayle State network—in Hammond, Fort Wayne, Jeffersonville, and Evansville.

Two combined employees staff each field office.

"With regard to the field offices," said Daniels, "Senator Quayle made a good suggestion, which was that we divide the operations into spheres of influence. The way it's worked, we have taken first responsibility for two of the field offices, and he has responsibility for two.

"What that means is that if the fellow who heads the Fort Wayne office—that's Dan Quayle's home area—were to resign, Senator Quayle would take the lead in trying to recruit a candidate or candidates to be considered as a replacement. The candidate would not be hired without the agreement of everyone, but they would take the lead."

How It Works—Casework

On a day-to-day basis, here is how the "working partnership" functions.

The casework, in general, is handled jointly. Letters from constituents sent separately to both Senators go into one file; the matter is handled by a combined caseworker; and the outgoing correspondence bears both Senators' names.

Letters about casework which are addressed to only one Senator receive the same joint treatment unless they involve "very personal matters or exceptional situations," according to Cook, "or unless it is clear that the writer is a close, personal friend of the Senator to whom he wrote."

Before the merger, Senator Lugar had three caseworkers. "And we still have three," said Cook, "or, perhaps, three and a half or three and three-quarters, counting volunteer helpers and interns but now they're for both Senators."

The handling of casework on a combined basis saves time, money and duplication, according to staffers.

If the casework brings a measure of credit, the credit is shared—and so is the blame, if such occasionally is the case.

"The vast majority of the problems in this area," said Mitchler, "are the nitty-gritty, day-by-day cases—'My son is in the Army and got thrown into the slammer,' or 'My Social Security check is lost.' And people who write are looking for any grain of hope. If they write to two Senators and get two answers in which the replies are basically the same but with the wording in one apparently a little more optimistic than in the other, a whole new round of fighting begins. And so does a whole new round of paperwork. We eliminate that insofar as possible."

Projects

Under the original Lugar-Quayle merger plan, work on projects was handled jointly. It became apparent, though, that while both Senators were making united efforts on many projects, there were some in which one or the other Senator had an especially deep interest and commitment.

To handle this situation, Ann Reynolds was added to the Quayle payroll as a Quayle special projects assistant and Natalie Armstrong was transferred from her combined status to the strictly Lugar payroll as a Lugar special projects assistant.

Now, when there is a project in which Senator Lugar has taken the lead, Armstrong works on it. Quayle projects are handled in a similar manner by Reynolds.

Usually, though, they work on projects in the same joint manner used in casework, with Armstrong concentrating on housing, transportation, education and certain other categories while Reynolds deals with energy, sewer and water, agricultural and environmental concerns, among others.

Appearances in Behalf of Both Senators

More often than not, the two Indiana Senators' votes and policy positions are the same.

But not always.

When they differ, combined staffers who normally appear at civic functions, citizens' meetings and similar gatherings in behalf of both bosses must know of the divergent views and be able to explain them without promoting either.

The task, they say, is not as difficult as it appears. They keep abreast of the happenings in Washington through newspapers, the *Congressional Record*, news releases, frequent telephone conversations with the Washington offices, and all of the other normal means of communications. Then, when it comes to explaining opposing votes to an audience, they merely say, "On this issue, Senator Lugar voted 'aye' for the following reasons ... Senator Quayle had a different view. He voted 'no,' and these were his reasons ... "

Explaining opposing views is more the exception than the rule, however.

Cook's appearances in behalf of both Senators are more typical.

"When I go out to speak to a group—a senior citizens' meeting, for example—I wear two hats," she said. "Then," she continued, "I say:

" 'Senator Lugar has introduced this particular piece of legislation on Social Security which ...

" 'On the other hand, Senator Quayle has done this in the area of health care ... '

"And on and on and on. I jump back and forth all the time. I've become very familiar with the things they have done, and although each had done a great deal, they have sort of headed into different areas.

"Then, when I finish, I leave two stacks of letters, one from Senator Lugar and one from Senator Quayle, and I point out that each letter tells more about the Senators' individual positions on the various matters."

Again, according to staffers, the system saves time, money and duplication. "Instead of having two people go off in two cars to be at the same meeting for the same amount of time, we do it all with just a single person," said one aide.

One Letter, Two Signatures

Each outgoing letter about a matter which was handled jointly bears the signatures of both Senators.

If the letter is the first reply from the combined operation, it includes a paragraph explaining the situation.

The explanatory paragraph is another of the aspects of the merger which has undergone transition.

Originally it read:

"As you may be aware, Senator Dan Quayle and I have initiated a partial merger of our Indiana office operations to serve you and other Hoosiers with greater efficiency and at less cost."

"The problem with that," said Cook, "was that we were writing in the first person, but the letter was signed by two people. So when we sat down and thought, 'It's probably not appropriate or correct,' we changed it."

The main Lugar-Quayle office in Indiana is in the old Court House and Federal Building (above), in midtown Indianapolis.

Now it reads:

"We appreciate your contacting us on this matter. Due to the partial merger of services offered by our Indiana offices, we are able to more efficiently serve Hoosiers at a lesser cost."

Whose franked envelopes are used for such double-signed letters? "Whichever the person has," said Ralph. "It all works out."

Hirings, Firings and Raises

When a job applicant appears at the Indianapolis office seeking a position, he is interviewed by one of the State directors. Then, when there is an opening on the combined staff, each director brings forth the applications of the worthiest contenders, and the top possibilities are interviewed jointly by Luse and Breymier. For some positions, the applicants are interviewed by the Lugar and Quayle AAs, too, before the final hiring decision is made.

Raises for combined staffers are also granted after two-way agreements, and when each Senator's office agrees on a pay increase, each Senator's office then pays half of it.

The merger plan anticipates that firings will be handled in the same joint manner, but to date there has been no need for this contingency.

Reactions

Public and news media reaction to the undertaking has been generally favorable, said spokesmen for the two Senators.

"We have not made a big deal of it," said Daniels. "We announced that we are going to do it," he said, "and that was it. We did not know whether it would work, and we did not know whether we would continue the policies, so we were somewhat restrained in talking about it.

"We have never tried to press this in any way, and we have never tried to prescribe it for our fellow offices."

From various federal agencies, reactions have ranged from complimentary to "bureaucratic."

"Most of the agencies," said Cook, "are now getting used to the system, and they like it.

"Initially, though, we were getting at least two responses to each joint letter if not four—two here, one to Senator Lugar's office in Washington, and one to Senator Quayle's office in Washington. So we had all those responses floating around, and our paperwork was incredible.

"Now we normally get one answer, although there are some agencies which still say, 'If two Senators write to us, we have to send each of them an individual letter'—which is silly."

Year's-End Reviews

In addition to keeping an eye on the joint operations on a continuing basis, Senators Lugar and Quayle plan on meeting at the end of each year to assess the efficacy of their unusual experiment and to make adjustments, if necessary.

"Each Senator has the option," said Rosen, "if he wants to get a divorce, of cutting the whole thing off. So we are just going along on a sort of year-to-year basis, and a decision will be made at the end of the year on whether or not the thing will continue.

"At this point, we feel that, particularly in the area of constituent services, it has been a successful operation."

Daniels agreed. "I would say," he commented, "that in our opinion, it's working very, very well for us and very well for the people who need service in our State.

"I think that we can demonstrate a major cost saving, and I think that there is a generally good atmosphere that comes from the home-State staff people working in very close proximity."

American Folklife Series

On September 16 the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress will present the sixth and last of this year's outdoor folk music concerts—bluegrass and old-time music by Dave Morris. The concert will be from noon to 1:30 p.m. on the steps of the Library of Congress. Shown above is the August presentation, which featured Djimo Kouyate (left), a bard from Sengal, Africa.

Hope, Despair, Complexities, Delays Converge on Immigration Caseworker

On August 31, Helen Cannen retired after 42 years of Senate service. Shortly before she left, she wrote the following "shop talk" article on immigration casework. In it she discusses the wide range of emotions and problems which are brought to the desks of immigration caseworkers each day, various methods for handling these recurring crises in the lives of others, and her attitudes toward some of the people with whom she dealt. She also reminisces a bit.

At the time of her retirement, Helen Cannen was a caseworker for Senator Alan Cranston, of California. Previously she worked on the staffs of Senators George L. Radcliffe and Herbert R. O'Conor, of Maryland, and Thomas H. Kuchel, of California.

As in previous articles, the observations are designed solely to describe the approaches of one person in one office to some particular job. She knows that some of the things she describes are fairly common in immigration casework, and she knows, too, that the approaches and procedures of one office might not be suitable for another. Her discussion, therefore, is neither a lecture nor an analysis—just shop talk.

Immigration casework touches upon the peak of human hope and the depth of human despair.

The immigration quota system is designed to unite families and provide the United States with services in short supply. Related provisions deal with refugees and function to provide haven to aliens uprooted by war, persecution and exile. These refugees frequently have suffered the loss of homes, jobs, education, food, and freedoms—the very fundamental needs we sometimes take for granted.

Despite their idealistic aims, our complex immigration laws baffle not only the families affected but, in many cases, the attorneys who seek to represent them. So intricate are some of the provisions that judges must be assigned to interpret rulings, and boards are established to sustain or overturn decisions.

Of paramount importance, I think, is the necessity to inform the inquiring relative or friend exactly what the situation is concerning the case, when it is known, rather than to allow indulgence in illusions which cannot materialize. Many constituents are led to believe, by attorneys, organizations, friends and even other government agencies, that Members of Congress are the answer to the prayers of anyone with an immigration or State Department problem. Indeed, much correspondence begins with "a plea on my knees because I am told you are our only hope."

Private Bills

The truth, no matter how dismal, sometimes is the first adjustment to reality the family receives, they say, and it saves them future heartbreak and financial expenditures which, at times, are far beyond their means. This is particularly true of private bill requests received from good friends, from attorneys who have come to the end of the administrative-relief process, and from constituents at their wits' end. Very few of these requests meet the criteria established by our Senate and House committees, which are even more stringent today because of the manner in which some Congressional offices used the previous procedures.

Usually I discuss the merits of private legislation with a subcommittee professional staff member to get a fair reading of its chances of passage. On occasion, valuable information is obtained through such conversations which leads to a decision to pursue the matter further administratively rather than legislatively. It is very important to brief your Member or the AA thoroughly before recommending the introduction of a private bill in an immigration case since the circumstances in the particular case may encourage hundreds of similar requests, most with doubtful chances for favorable action.

Language and Other Problems

In the State of California, the population approximates the total of some 21 other States. Every nationality on the face of the earth is well represented. Unlike 1941, when I came to the Senate, there now abound large cultural groups of immigrants where only the native language is spoken daily and often only the young learn, torturously, to communicate outside the community.

The first encounter between many such immigrant constituents and our government may be in an approach to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a type of benefit to which they are legally entitled. The first impediment encountered is their lack of knowledge of what questions to ask. Add to that their inexperience in the language of their adopted country. It is impossible to staff a desk at the immigration service for each language. The staff officer who is assigned to respond to public inquiries, however willing and able, often can and does become more tense and terse as the day lengthens.

Not infrequently, after enduring long lines and seemingly unreasonable but unavoidable waiting, the immigrant finds that business for the day has been cut off, and he has no recourse but to return again, losing valuable work time and transportation costs. The understanding and interest of a Congressional office lightens the burden for such individuals, no matter what the result.

New Country, Old Ideas

Many constituents come from governments with unapproachable officials. Once in the United States, these constituents are shocked at what seems indifferent treatment in this land of equality. On the other hand, having grown up under a system where help was based on bribes and contacts, the alien finds it unbelievable that no matter whom he knows, he must wait his turn for action.

Your boss is his government contact in this country, he feels, and if he has relatives or friends who have voted or worked politically for your Member in the past, you are reminded of it daily, the inference being that he is owed a favor in return and that your Senator is serving his last term if no satisfactory result follows. Your Member becomes his lifeline to bureaucracy.

Duplication Avoided

It is frequently suggested by a constituent that your office has been selected because some other Member of Congress did not respond adequately. I make it a practice to avoid even the slightest agreement with such criticism of previous work and, when possible, to also avoid duplication of efforts unless combined work would be acceptable to the other office and possibly produce better results. However, I do encourage the constituent to return if there is a different problem in the future, and I suggest that in the meantime, he should continue with the first Member since all agencies provide identical information to Congressional offices on each case.

Q–and–A Form

My first acknowledgment on behalf of the Senator to an immigration or State Department inquiry is a question-and-answer sheet sent the day the request arrives to avoid later calls asking if it reached us (see opposite page). It is devised to cover most immigration, State and labor forms. I fill in, at the appropriate places, using the spaces between the lines, whatever information was furnished me so that it is easily discernible to the constituent that his correspondence has been read with care. A question not applicable is X-ed out. This removes the stigma of form letters. When the form and the requested additional information are returned to me, often the problem is clear, and frequently it can be answered without reference to any agency—for example, why a relative with an approved petition is still waiting for a visa.

Delayed Acknowledgments

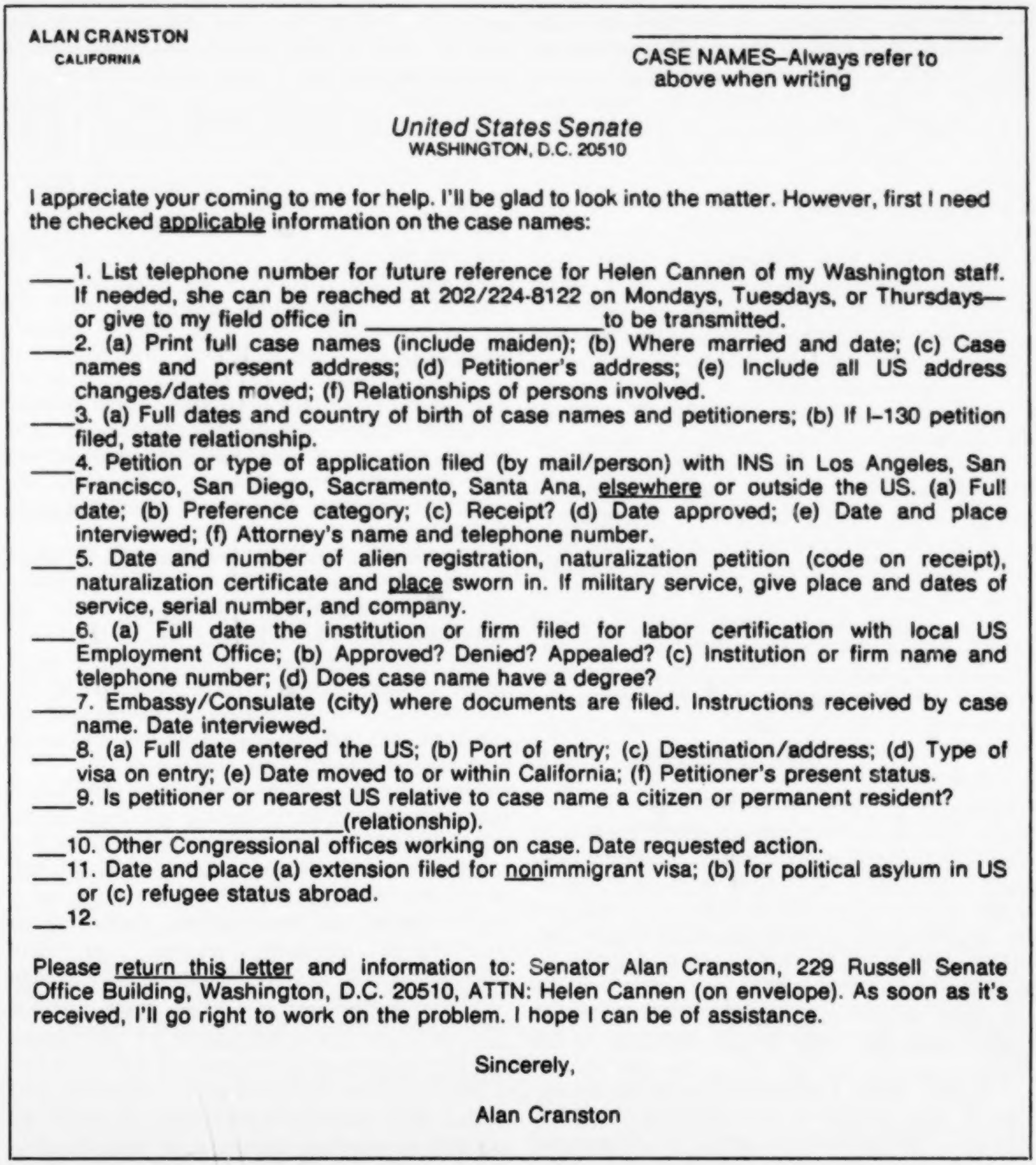
Twenty or 30 years ago, an agency would acknowledge inquiries within three days. Today it may well be over a month in California, and then the agency acknowledges only receipt of the Member's letter. It does not acknowledge receipt of the constituent's application or correspondence, and it does not provide information on the case. In the intervening time, the constituent may duplicate his request by going to other Congressmen and any acquaintances the constituent has in the State government, and these persons, in turn, pass it on to our office. Further, they frequently ask their friends to initiate correspondence—to keep us on our toes.

Files

My files are organized under the case name only, with cross references set up for the other persons who have written on the case. The file tab contains the month and year of the initial contact so that I will know more easily when it should be transferred to files of obsolete cases, a procedure which I follow periodically.

Backlogs and Consequences

A large percentage of Congressional immigration mail results from the immigration service's backlog and is exacerbated by the agency's inability, because of its enormous workload, to acknowledge



ALAN CRANSTON
CALIFORNIA

____
CASE NAMES–Always refer to
above when writing

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

I appreciate your coming to me for help. I'll be glad to look into the matter. However, first I need the checked applicable information on the case names:

____1. List telephone number for future reference for Helen Cannen of my Washington staff. If needed, she can be reached at 202/224-8122 on Mondays, Tuesdays, or Thursdays—or give to my field office in ____________________ to be transmitted.
____2. (a) Print full case names (include maiden); (b) Where married and date; (c) Case names and present address; (d) Petitioner's address; (e) Include all US address changes/dates moved; (f) Relationships of persons involved.
____3. (a) Full dates and country of birth of case names and petitioners; (b) If I–130 petition filed, state relationship.
____4. Petition or type of application filed (by mail/person) with INS in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Sacramento, Santa Ana, elsewhere or outside the US. (a) Full date; (b) Preference category; (c) Receipt? (d) Date approved; (e) Date and place interviewed; (f) Attorney's name and telephone number.
____5. Date and number of alien registration, naturalization petition (code on receipt), naturalization certificate and place sworn in. If military service, give place and dates of service, serial number, and company.
____6. (a) Full date the institution or firm filed for labor certification with local US Employment Office; (b) Approved? Denied? Appealed? (c) Institution or firm name and telephone number; (d) Does case name have a degree?
____7. Embassy/Consulate (city) where documents are filed. Instructions received by case name. Date interviewed.
____8. (a) Full date entered the US; (b) Port of entry; (c) Destination/address; (d) Type of visa on entry; (e) Date moved to or within California; (f) Petitioner's present status.
____9. Is petitioner or nearest US relative to case name a citizen or permanent resident? ________________________(relationship).
___10. Other Congressional offices working on case. Date requested action.
___11. Date and place (a) extension filed for nonimmigrant visa; (b) for political asylum in US or (c) refugee status abroad.
___12.

Please return this letter and information to: Senator Alan Cranston, 229 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, ATTN: Helen Cannen (on envelope). As soon as it's received, I'll go right to work on the problem. I hope I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Alan Cranston

In the original of the above letter, space is left between the lines, and before it is sent to the contituent, information already submitted to the Senator is written in to show that it has already been received and is not needed again.

receipt of documents or correspondence promptly, its antiquated filing system, and its incomplete computer systems. The person who writes to the INS does not know if his documents arrived or were lost in the mail. The service responds only to request additional information or to advise action. Consequently, additional correspondence to INS from attorneys, friends and Members of Congress is generated, all adding to the service burden. In the meantime, the person who is the subject of the case moves, and the resultant changes of addresses and other new information do not catch up to the file. In fact, until recently the post office could not even forward an immigration document. They were returned, instead, to the immigration service, and the constituent remained unaware of what had happened.

Changes in Status

Before some status changes are completed, the original visa file must be obtained from the point of arrival. Police clearances must be submitted, original life-documents examined, and fees paid. Efforts to obtain necessary documents can involve the INS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Labor, the International Communications Agency, military services, the courts, the Public Health Service, State and local governments, and the post office. As an example: An applicant who is in the United States on a nonimmigrant exchange visa and applies for permanent residence status must find a prospective employer who will undertake to obtain labor certification for his firm's vacancy, proving that he cannot find an American citizen or permanent resident to fill the post. The employer files forms MA 750 A & B with the local level of the employment service. The application moves next to the State agency and finally to the regional office of the Labor Department.

Let us assume the employer is successful in meeting all requirements. In the meantime, the alien must apply for a waiver of his nonimmigrant exchange visa, which requires that he spend two years outside the United States in his own native land or a less developed country to return the benefit of his contract before attempting to become a permanent resident. If his funding was paid for by his government, he needs a letter of "no objection" (to his remaining in the United States) from his country, and this must then be presented to the INS.

The INS makes a determination on the seriousness of the application and requests the International Communications Agency to recommend favorably or otherwise on the application of the employer. Eventually the recommendation is furnished to INS. If all approvals are given, the employer then files Form I-140 to give the alien third or sixth preference. At this point, the date the application was submitted originally at the local level becomes the priority date which is then used to govern the immigrant's entry into the United States or, if he is already in the United States, his adjustment of status. Because of the backlog, the immigrant might then have to wait until his priority date is reached. Other documentation mentioned above also must be present in the file.

Each step is part of a time-consuming process, and before action is completed, all concerned are frustrated—including the immigration caseworker.

With such accumulations of data moving between agencies, it is little wonder that some files and documents go astray. Whenever this happens, the hapless alien is told to collect the material all over again and refile since the immigration law does require complete proof of eligibility.

Diplomacy and Wisdom

Actually, the Congressional immigration assistant probably ought to have a degree in diplomacy. No matter how viciously he is cursed or threatened or how desperately he is appealed to for action, his telephone demeanor must remain serene and comforting.

If the aide is called by special-interest organizations or the news media, his answers must convey intelligent understanding, provide responsive information, and be sufficiently factual and temperate so that they cannot be misconstrued or sensationalized and appear in the newspaper on his Member's desk in that fashion. Whenever possible, the Member's press assistant should be advised of such conversations with the news media.

Like Solomon, the Congressional immigration aide must make difficult and wise decisions—for instance, whether a constituent's request is truly a tragic emergency or simply another desperate effort to get attention and action from a Member on a less serious or even unworthy case. Because of the number of fraudulent requests, the State Department now receives emergency cases directly through the American Red Cross, which makes a preliminary survey of each particular problem.

Visitor Visas

One of my most time-consuming tasks is discussing with constituents the denial of visitor visas to this country by our U.S. embassies and consulates. These constituents often complain bitterly about aliens who made it into the United States without papers. The denied sponsor in this country considers it a personal insult to him as an American taxpayer, a reflection on his integrity, and an act of discrimination against his cultural group. His personal wrath is heaped on the Congressional aide's head. At times I agree with some of these points of view, but that is little comfort. The constituent is asked to put his complaint in writing to the Senator, and he is encouraged to present new reasons for reconsideration. There are times when a new angle can be unearthed which eventually brings the visitor here. That is a good day.

Financial Support

When a relative is sponsored into the United States, financial support is required until the alien is self-supporting or is cared for adequately. Increasingly, our citizens and permanent residents are shocked to learn they cannot place the alien into federal or State benefit programs. It is wiser to transmit their inquiries to the affected agency so that the negative reply will reflect the agency decision rather than the Member's inability to change the law on a case-by-case basis.

Refugees

For an immigration caseworker, a day might start with an article in the morning paper which reveals that some new group of unfortunate people has fled a country and applied for refugee status in hopes of being claimed by their relatives. Meanwhile, there is a rush throughout this country by the relatives themselves to file petitions for naturalization so that their kin can be brought in under the quota system or as special immigrants. It is a disheartening task to advise some that they cannot anticipate the arrival of everyone seeking entry and to point out all of the backlogs previously discussed.

Legal Forms, Lawyers and the Laws

As a member of a Congressional staff, an immigration caseworker should not assist in filling out any legal forms, in my opinion. (It can cause you trouble you would not dream of.) Keep in mind that there are fraudulent cases, and some persons are quite willing to say it was you who made the error. There are legal aid offices which will perform such services at a reasonable cost or without charge, depending on the person's financial circumstances.

Should attorneys or private organizations contact your office directly for help while collecting fees from their client, make certain you let the constituent know your Member was involved in the case by sending a copy of the response, especially if the news is good. Otherwise, the Member's efforts remain unknown. Furthermore, although your gentle reputation might crumble, do not allow an attorney or VIP to imtimidate you into any action which could cause your boss future embarassment. Your Member must rely on you to know when to say, "no."

Many telephone calls are inquiries about regulations and laws affecting an individual case. Avoid agreeing with the constituent or providing information until you have the regulation or law—and in some cases, the Privacy Act—behind you. If you give erroneous advice and there is a lack of pertinent facts, you will be held responsible, and this will reflect on your Member.

Some years ago, a constituent called and told me of his priority date and country of birth. It was long since time for an adjustment of his status. He said the immigration service had not contacted him. I told him that filing was his reponsibility, not the service's, and I advised him to file form I-485.

The following day I received a call from his attorney, who said my advice was in conflict with his. The man had accepted unauthorized employment and had to adjust outside the United States. This information had not been given to me, nor did I know he had an attorney. Later the attorney and I both learned that immigration had previously denied his application through another attorney for other reasons. So it goes.

Classic Misunderstandings

Probably one of the more important talents to be developed by an immigration caseworker is to be able to balance compassion and personal disengagement. I remember well a poor, tearful lady going into the hospital for an "immediate, serious" operation. She would not be operated upon until her friend from England could be with her. She hoped for a marriage proposal, but he had not declared himself. The U.S. embassy in London, having the whole story, had denied him a visa three times. I literally wept along with her and told her she must get to the hospital immediately since waiting was dangerous, and I told her to keep her chin up; that every effort would be made to convince the embassy to grant him a visa. Well, he got his visa on a Friday, and I went home elated.

Monday morning the Senator had a long, complaining letter on his desk from her attorney about my heartlessness in telling her to get an operation and my insulting remarks that she keep her chins up; that she was young and vigorous, and she had only one chin. Furthermore, she was quite prepared that day to take my whole treatment of her to the news media. Much later, the attorney apologized for his client's misunderstanding, and since then he contacts me regularly.

It is also a good idea to maintain some detachment from your work when you leave the office. Once, on ordering dinner, I inquired pleasantly of a bright, young, foreign waiter, "What country do you come from?" My dinner did not arrive, and the waiter disappeared by bolting out the back door—because he mistook me for an immigration officer.

Processing Delays

Filing for naturalization today in California is traumatic. The law states that an application may be filed five years from the date on the alien registration card; three, if married to a U.S citizen. But as of July 1982, if filing in Los Angeles, there is a 24-month delay in the processing.

The constituent reaction is sometimes startling. Their incredulity hangs in the air. They become practically speechless. They are not alone. It is hard to believe—or accept—unless a person knows the whole situation. However frustrating it is for citizens and permanent residents who are entitled to certain benefits and cannot get them, the immigration service is equally concerned when it cannot better serve the public, but in my opinion, it does its best under difficult circumstances to carry out the will of Congress.

We are a growing and very mobile country. More people require services.

I suggest, in conclusion, that in immigration casework, as in many other areas of work, it is well to remember that complaining today accomplishes little for I will be calling again for help tomorrow.—*Helen Cannen.*

Capitol Hill's Historic Footnotes: U.S. Botanic Garden

Once again Staff presents one of those portions of the history of the Hill and Hill life which, in general, have existed through the years as historic footnotes, complementing and enriching the more well-known history of the Capitol and Congress. The series is offered from time to time to provide interesting information for staffers as well as material for them to pass along to visitors.

The U.S. Botanic Garden—and that is its correct name, *not* Botanical Gardens or variations thereof— was founded in 1820 under the auspices of the Columbia Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, an outgrowth of a Congressionally-chartered (1818) association known as the Metropolitan Society. In 1837 the institute ceased to exist as an active operation, and so did the Botanic Garden, which remained abandoned until 1842.

In 1842, however, the government found itself in possession of botanical collections brought to the Capital from the South Seas by the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1838–42, under Captain Charles Wilkes—but with no permanent accommodations for the collections. To house the collections on a temporary basis, a greenhouse was constructed on a lot behind the Patent Office Building at F and 8th Streets, N.W., under the direction and control of Congress' Joint Committee on the Library. There the collections remained until 1850, under the custodianship of the Commissioner of Patents.

When Congress authorized an extension of the Patent Office Building in 1849, it became necessary to relocate the Botanic Garden.

The site selected by the Joint Committee on the Library for the relocation of the Botanic Garden was at the west end of the Capitol Grounds and was practically the same site as that occupied by the Botanic Garden during the period it functioned under the Columbia Institute. On the site, at the base of Capitol Hill, a conservatory was built.

Eventually this conservatory became inadequate for carrying out the purposes of the garden, " . . . to collect, cultivate and grow the various vegetable production of this and other countries for exhibition and display . . . " Consequently, plans for the construction of a new building were authorized by Congress, and the cornerstone of the present conservatory was laid in 1931.

Opposite the conservatory, across Pennsylvania Avenue, is the U.S. Botanic Garden Park with the historic Bartholdi Fountain as its centerpiece (see the March/April 1982 issue of Staff). The park has been developed as a display garden in which spring and summer flowering plants are featured.—*Information provided by Anne-Imelda Radice, curator for the Architect of the Capitol, and Jimmie Crowe, assistant director of the U.S. Botanic Garden.*

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion.

From *To a Louse*, by Robert Burns.

Aides' Loyalty Creates Good Impression; "What Are You Calling About?" Annoys

Each day, thousands of businessmen, lobbyists, representatives of various organizations, and individuals connected with other government offices deal with Senate staff members. What impressions do these individuals have as a result of these relations? To find out, a few were asked—a West Coast legislator, a White House assistant, a lobbyist, a House staffer, and others. To each, the following questions were posed:

1. In your dealings with various Senate offices, what do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good: a. Receptionists? b. Appointments and personal secretaries? c. Caseworkers? d. Legislative assistants? e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors?
2. What do persons in the above-mentioned jobs do that you think is particularly bad?

The questions were purposely left broad, and it was requested that the replies be prepared in such a way that they would not identify individual offices. The answers of those who replied, with only minor editing, follow, providing Senate aides with an opportunity to "see oursels as others see us."

Colorado Attorney

Frank E. (Sam) Maynes, of Durango, Colorado

For many years, Maynes has represented the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, Ignacio, Colorado, as well as the Southwestern Water Conservation District of Colorado. In these capacities he has worked frequently with the offices of various Senators and Senate committees.

1. In your dealings with various Senate offices, what do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good?

a. Receptionists project a perception that constituents are important to the Senator and make people who have traveled a long distance to Washington, D.C., feel welcome and at ease when visiting the Senator's office.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries demonstrate a frank attitude regarding the constitutents' ability to have an appointment with the Senator.

c. Caseworkers give immediate attention to a client's problem and display either knowledge and information regarding pending legislation or an ability to contact or set up appointments with key people at federal agencies to discuss the client's concerns.

d. Legislative assistants spend time with the clients and accompany them to meetings with committee staff members as well as to federal agency meetings regarding constituents' problems.

e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors exhibit a willingness to meet with and spend time with clients and constituents regarding particular legislative or agency problems; also, a willingness to cooperate with other congressional offices, especially other congressional staff, either in the House or in the office of a Senator from the opposite political party. It is also good when they have the ability to communicate knowledgeably about a client's problem as well as take the time to attend congressional hearings with a delegation of witnesses. It is important for both legislative and administrative assistants to make the constituents feel that their trip to Washington is not totally wasted.

Maybe, in reality, the trip is a waste, but most people who spend the time and money to travel like to feel that their voice is being heard.

2. What do persons in the above-mentioned jobs do that you think is particularly bad?

a. In all categories, Senate staff people who seem to be too busy to spend any time with a delegation or give them the impression that their little problem is not very important in the overall picture are particularly irritating to the delegations of business visitors to Washington.

b. Another problem area involves the inability of some aides to provide a suitable place to meet with constituents. Caseworkers and legislative assistants should avoid meeting with delegations which wish to discuss specific legislation or appropriations in the hallways adjacent to the Senator's suite of offices. Appointments and personal secretaries many times convey the false impression that delegations will, in fact, have an opportunity to meet with the Senator and subsequently make some lame excuses for the Senator's inability to spend a few moments discussing the client's problem. It is better for them to be honest and above board about the time problems their Senators face in Washington. Another glaring error on the part of Senatorial staff people is that they fail to return the telephone calls of the constituents who are in Washington and then lay the blame on their own personal "too busy" schedules.

All in all, I sincerely believe that the Senatorial staff people with whom I have had the pleasure of working through the years consistently attempt to do their job in a meaningful and effective manner. Most of my criticism would have to be directed at the individuals who are overly impressed with their position or fail to recognize the nonpartisan nature of the problems presented to them. Badmouthing the opposition Senators and their staffs or Representatives of the opposite party and their staff people is particularly irritating.

Lobbyist

Tom C. Korologos, of Washington, D.C.

Korologos worked as a newspaper reporter, an account executive, a Senate administrative assistant, and a White House congressional liaison assistant before taking his present position as executive vice president and director of legislative affairs for Timmons and Company, a Washington business consulting firm.

1. What do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good?

a. Receptionists: Answer phones quickly and pleasantly. Concentrate on your name, title and phone number so you don't have to repeat them. Know where to guide you for specific answers. Get back with you quickly if the extension they've placed you on doesn't respond.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: Give you an early yes or no answer when you ask for a meeting with the Senator. Call you on the day of the appointment to reconfirm.

c. Caseworkers: Not many dealings with them.

d. Legislative assistants: Reflect the Senator's views and do not try to interpose their own feelings into conversations. Provide facts and data so that the Senator can make his own decisions. Remember that they were not elected but actually are employed by the person who was.

e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors: Are totally loyal to the Senator or to the committee and its viewpoint. Are receptive to suggestions and make sure that your views are presented to the Senator.

2. What do persons in the above-mentioned jobs do that you think is particularly bad?

a. Receptionists: Answer the phone and say, "Please hold." I'd much rather have the phone ring and ring rather than hear an impersonal "please hold" while another person completes his business on the other line. Inquire, "What's this in reference to?" when you ask to speak to another staffer. If I wanted the receptionist to know, I'd tell her. I'm inclined to say sometime, "It's in reference to his wife's gambling debts," or better still, "I just wanted to tell him the tests were positive."

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: Wait for days or weeks to give you an answer on an appointment request—even on issues affecting the Senator's home State. Try to jam too many appointments into a short period of time and cause backups.

c. Caseworkers: Get too personally and emotionally involved in their cases.

d. Legislative assistants: Try to get their own views into the Senator's mind. Play the devil's advocate too much. One particular time I recall occurred when I was with the White House and had made a very convincing case to a Senator to support the Administration's position on a piece of legislation. The Senator said, "That's reasonable, I think I can go along...," only to have the staffer say, "Oh, no, Senator, that's not your position...we've been sending the robo letters out for a week taking the other side."

e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors: Biggest gripe is when they barge into meetings and insist that the meeting is over and that everybody must leave immediately, even if the Senator isn't finished with the conversation.

White House Assistant

John Schrote

Schrote is deputy director, Office of Presidential Personnel, at the White House. His replies, he said, are "somewhat of a consensus" within his office.

1. In your dealings with various Senate offices, what do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good?—or particularly bad?

a. Receptionists: The appreciated characteristics are those of pleasantness and a businesslike appreciation of your time and that of their boss. If there is a delay in getting to see their boss, the ability to calmly and somewhat casually establish a relaxing environment. Various techniques are offering the use of a telephone, a cup of coffee, or a newspaper, and, above all, communicating to the visitor that, indeed, the boss is aware of the appointment with you, knows you are waiting, and only because of the most extenuating circumstances are you inconvenienced.

The occasional aggravating situations are when you have arrived on time for your appointment and the receptionist is casually carrying on a personal conversation with another staff member or is on the telephone with a friend and will not interrupt these personal affairs to advise the Member of your arrival. You then walk into his office five or ten minutes late with a feeling that he or she must feel you have little respect for the Member's valuable time. There is, of course, no diplomatic way to tell the Member you are late because of his staff.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: Many of the same favorable characteristics apply here as apply to receptionists. Occasionally the personal appointments secretary takes on the aura of the Congressman. They become overly demanding, refuse to work with our personal staff here in this office, and insist upon working directly with us in making whatever routine arrangements are necessary for a meeting.

c. Caseworkers: Those caseworkers who clearly indicate the level of interest or priority by the Congressman are of significant help. Sometimes they cry wolf, complicating a rather routine matter by establishing a level of high priority, by refusing to work with staff members who are assigned either to their office or to the particular problem area, and by always wanting to "talk directly to the boss," even on the most routine questions. This type of person usually uses his boss' name freely when, in fact, his boss has little or no personal interest whatsoever.

d. Legislative assistants: This office has few dealings with legislative assistants.

e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors: We are impressed with those people who clearly understand in the beginning the interests of the President and the interests of their boss. They have already clearly diagnosed potential problem areas. They are concise and to the point with their presentation. They emphasize those common points of interest and why it is of mutual advantage for the White House to respond as they wish. Aggravating problems occur when the agenda is that of the AA or staff director rather than his boss.

California Legislator

Peter F. Schabarum, of Los Angeles County

Schabarum is a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles. Because of the wide range of interests and concerns of his constituents, his visits to the Hill have led him to the offices of a diverse group of Senators and committees.

1. In your dealings with various Senate offices, what do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good?—or particularly bad?

a. Receptionists: They are, of course, the "first impression" and should be regarded as a key position in the office. For the most part, they are friendly and cheerful, although there are a few who could have a more flexible attitude in their dealings with the public.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: Often a Congressman is unable to show up for an appointment for reasons beyond his control, and the visitor, who may have other appointments, is kept waiting in the lobby for as long as an hour. On these occasions, rescheduling for a later time by the secretary would ease anxiety for the visitor, the secretary and the Congressman.

Most personal secretaries are knowledgeable in connection with office policy and procedures. The majority follow up requests in a timely manner. They do tend to be overprotective of their boss. A few develop a bad telephone attitude, and this gives a bad image of the Member.

c. Caseworkers: Cannot comment as we have had little or no dealings with them.

d. Legislative assistants: Are very helpful in terms of briefing you on specific legislative items. Often they are quite willing to assist you in checking legislation introduced by other Members of Congress.

e. Administrative assistants: The majority of the time it is difficult to get an appointment with an AA. A personal relationship is helpful in order to get the ear of an administrative assistant.

f. Staff directors: Are cooperative when a Member has recommended you or makes an appointment for you to meet with one. Constituents probably get to see a staff director very rarely.

Congressional Liaison Officer

Ira Whitlock

Whitlock has been a Congressional liaison aide for the National Park Service for 13 years, and has been chief of the Congressional Liaison Office since 1970.

1. In your dealings with various Senate offices, what do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good?

a. Receptionists: Most are generally friendly, courteous and efficient. They try to recognize the visitor and take care of his needs as soon as possible.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: Those who have the authority to make an immediate decision on appointments are most helpful in trying to meet the scheduling requests. If they must check with the Senator before scheduling an appointment, they get back to you quickly in order to be helpful.

c. Caseworkers: Generally they are efficient, know their subject, and are concise in their requests for information.

d. Legislative assistants: The best are those who are well versed in their fields and are cooperative in working with people in order to obtain information to properly advise their Senator on legislative matters.

e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors: They can be invaluable in saving the time of their boss by being an alter ego, by getting information to constituents, and by taking unnecessary tasks from him.

2. What do persons in the above-mentioned jobs do that you think is particularly bad?

a. Receptionists: Some receptionists get too involved on the telephone and fail to recognize a visitor in a timely fashion, or they fail to provide a warm and genuine greeting to visitors. A telephone caller is often kept on 'hold' without being informed if the party he is calling is available or can take his call.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: Some appointments and personal secretaries seem to feel you are intruding on the Senator's time. While it may be necessary to stall some requests for appointments, most people would prefer an answer, yes or no, to being left hanging for a period of time.

c. Caseworkers: The bad caseworker is very demanding, wants someone else to do his work, or believes the constituent is always right.

d. Legislative assistants: The legislative assistant who has a closed mind and will not listen to any other point of view or who wants you to act in a manner which could be against the best interest of your agency or firm.

e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors: Those who assume the role of the Senator or chairman and make decisions or act in a way that may not be in the best interest of the Senator or chairman.

House Aide

Hyde M. Murray

Murray served as minority counsel to the House Agriculture Committee for 20 years before being elected by the Republican Conference in the 96th and 97th Congresses to his present position as minority counsel of the House. He also serves as counsel to the House Republican Leader, Congressman Robert H. Michel, of Illinois.

1. In your dealings with various Senate offices, what do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good?—or particularly bad?

a. Receptionists: There are a lot more of them in the Senate than in the House. Most AAs and many LAs have their own receptionists, as well as the Senators themselves. My chief gripe is with those who ask, "What are you calling about?" I always feel like saying, "I want to rob the First National Bank and need him to drive the car"—but comity starts at the House, if not at home, and besides, they were probably told to ask.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: They have my sincere sympathy. It's hard enough for their counterparts here in the House to juggle airplane reservations, urgent supplicants and White House society. No gripes here, maybe because, like Will Rogers, I never met a Senate appointments or personal secretary I didn't like.

c. Caseworkers: As a long-time committee counsel, I haven't had much to do with caseworkers in the Senate. I know the good ones try to coordinate their work with those House delegation Members with whom their Senator maintains diplomatic relations. No gripes here, either.

d. Legislative assistants: By and large, Senate LAs are young, bright and eager, which are admirable characteristics—up to a point. Senate LAs and committee staffers are delegated a greater amount of policy power than is true in the House. The object of my chief gripe is the Senate LA who bandies about the name of his Senator too much or forgets that Senators and Representatives both are "Congressmen or Congresswomen."

e. Administrative assistants: I have only the greatest respect for this group. The AAs, many of whom were trained during prior House service, must supervise much bigger staffs than in the House and must be answerable to a much greater variety of interests and issues than we have in the House.

Reporter for Roll Call

Rich Burkhardt

Burkhardt served as in intern with Roll Call in 1979 and has been a regular reporter on the staff since January 1980. During his employment with the paper, he has dealt with most Senate offices, many on a regular basis.

1. In your dealings with various Senate offices, what do persons in the following jobs do that you think is particularly good?

a. Receptionists: Most of the receptionists I have dealt with are pleasant and friendly. Sometimes I am not always sure about who in a particular office handles the matters I am dealing with, and usually the receptionists are able to point me to the right person, or find someone who can. Also, if they are temporarily tied up when I come into an office, they at least acknowledge my presence so it won't seem like they are ignoring me.

b. Appointments and personal secretaries: Most of the time when I have had to deal with appointments or personal secretaries it is to schedule a meeting with the Senator or find out when he might be available for at least a phone conversation. In those cases, the majority of the people I have come in contact with have been courteous, prompt and helpful. If I happen to be working on a tight deadline, they make an effort to respond as quickly as possible, which is important to me.

c. Caseworkers: Because of the scope of *Roll Call's* coverage, I cannot remember ever having dealt with any caseworkers.

d. Legislative assistants: When I talk to legislative assistants, they are usually very happy to help, since I am usually interested in writing a story about something their boss either introduced, favors or opposes, and it gives them a good outlet to reach people who will want to know his viewpoints. I have found that the majority of the legislative assistants I have spoken to are very knowledgeable about the legislation I am interested in. They do not always have the information I need right away, but they make every effort to find out and get back to me quickly.

e. Administrative assistants or committee staff directors: Frequently when I have had to deal with administrative assistants, the topic has been political in nature—for example, whom the Senator is facing in an upcoming primary, or what the situation is in a general election. Most of them are willing to help and answer questions. For committee staff directors, many of my questions will concern a piece of legislation before the committee. Again, they are generally very helpful, and if they are not the person to deal with my questions, they make sure that I know who the person is who can help.

2. What do persons in the above-mentioned jobs do that you think is particularly bad?

a. Receptionists: I realize that the job of a receptionist is a particularly busy one since they are the first public contact many people have with a Congressional office. However, it upsets me when I call an office and am immediately put on "hold" for a long time and just left hanging there without anyone coming back on the line to tell me what is going on. If the person I need is going to be tied up for any length of time, in most cases I would rather call back or have him return my call.

b., d. and e. Appointments and personal secretaries, legislative assistants, and administrative assistants or committee staff directors: I think I can pinpoint the same general problems with these people, when I do have problems with them. One of the major complaints is that people are not always very prompt at returning calls or inquiries. I realize again that many people in these key positions are very busy, but it is very frustrating to tell someone you are on a tight deadline and have the call returned two days later, which has happened.

Additional Information Provided for Embassies List

The July/August 1982 issue of Staff included a list of foreign embassies in this country and some of the things they offer for persons interested in the nations they represent. The following information was received either too late to be included in the original list or in response to an invitation to the embassies to expand on the material they provided initially. The portion of the replies which refers to "Informational material" pertains to booklets, brochures and similar material; the portion which refers to "Mailing list" pertains to periodic publications such as newsletters and news reports.

AFGHANISTAN

Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
Chancery: 2341 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; 234-3770
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

AUSTRALIA

Embassy of Australia
Chancery: 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; 797-3000
Informational material: Yes; write, but if time is short, call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: (See below)
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: (See below)
Films for borrowing: Available from Films Officer, Australian Information Service, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10111; (212) 245-4000
Additional information: Tours and film showings have been cut drastically because of fund and staff limitations. Often we are unable to comply with requests, but we do our best.

Australia News, an eight-page newsletter containing policy, political, business, scientific, and general material of direct interest to U.S. policymakers, is published every two weeks by the Australian Information Service at the embassy in Washington.

Business News, aimed mainly at investment and business interests, is published every two weeks by the Australian Information Service in New York (address above).

For travel and tourist information, write or call: Australian Tourist Commission, Fourth Floor, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10111; (212) 489-7550.

For information about Australian feature movies, write or call: Australian Film Commission, Suite 720, 9229 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal. 90069; (213) 275-7074.

BAHAMAS

Embassy of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas
Chancery: Suite 865, 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; 338-3940
Informational material: (See below)
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: Yes; call
Residence tours: Yes; call
Film showings at embassy: (See below)
Films for borrowing: (See below)
Additional information: Informational material, the mailing list and films for borrowing are handled by: Bahamas Tourist Office, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

BENIN

Embassy of the People's Republic of Benin
Chancery: 2737 Cathedral Ave., N.W., 20008; 232-6656
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No.

CYPRUS

Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus
Chancery: 2211 R St., N.W., 20008; 462-5772
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additonal information: Researchers are welcome to visit the embassy by appointment to obtain publications and other material. Additional information can be obtained by communicating didirectly with: The Press and Information Office; Nicosia, Cyprus.

GREECE

Embassy of Greece
Chancery: 2221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 667-3168
Informational material: Yes; write
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

LAOS

Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
Chancery: 2222 S Street, N.W., 20008; 332-6416
Informational material: No
Mailing list: Yes; write
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: Yes; write

EMBASSY
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA
AMBASSADE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE
DE
HAUTE VOLTA

UPPER VOLTA

Embassy of the Republic of Upper Volta
Chancery: 2340 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; 332-5577
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

WESTERN SAMOA

Embassy of Western Samoa
Chancery: (temp.) care of the Permanent Mission of Samoa to the United Nations, Suite 1400, 211 East 43rd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017; (212) 682-1482.
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

CAPITOL CASES

This issue discusses a federal district court opinion respecting the power of the States to require additional qualifications of a candidate for Congress.

Power of State to Bar Incumbent State Officeholder From Running for Congress

(Joyner v. *Mofford,* U.S. District Court for Arizona, May 24, 1982*)*

Joyner, a member of a county board of supervisors, had announced his intention to run for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. Arizona, however, has a section in its constitution providing that no incumbent of a salaried elected office, except during the final year of a term, may offer himself for nomination or election to any salaried local, State or federal office. Inasmuch as Joyner was not in the final year of his term, either he would have to resign his board seat in order to run, or the appropriate State officials could have sought through the State judicial system to have his seat declared vacant. Joyner brought this action to have the constitutional provision held unconstitutional insofar as it precluded his seeking of congressional office.

Article I, section 2, cl. 2, of the United States Constitution provides that any person is eligible for the House of Representatives who is 25 years old or above, has been seven years a United States citizen, and is an inhabitant of the State at the time of the election. (Qualifications for Senators are set out in Article I, section 3, cl. 3.) Writing in *The Federalist,* Alexander Hamilton firmly stated that the constitutional qualifications were exclusive and could not be added to. Each House has undeviatingly followed this rule in seating Members-elect who did not meet some other State-imposed qualification, such as the commonly provided requirement that a Representative reside in the District from which he is elected. While Hamilton intended by his statement to preclude additional congressional requirements as well, congressional practice, beginning with the Civil War, has been inconsistent, and several Members have been excluded on grounds other than failure to meet the three constitutional qualifications. Finally, when Congress excluded Adam Clayton Powell upon grounds of wrongdoing in connection with his official position, the Supreme Court heard and decided the question for the first time, holding that, indeed, the constitutional qualifications were exclusive.

Primarily upon the *Powell* precedent and upon Arizona Supreme Court decisions, the federal court in this case held that the State constitutional provision was invalid as to Joyner and candidates for the U.S. Congress. No State may add to, subtract from, or modify the qualifications set out in the Constitution. Rejected was the State's argument that the provision in question was not a qualification for federal office but was rather a regulation of the State office and of the activities of the State officeholder. Requiring a person to leave his present office in order to run for Congress was as clearly a qualification as was a minimum age provision. And while State interests in regulating certain officer's activities might be important—regulations curtailing the activities of judges, for example—the provision which had been attacked applied to all office holders, with the State interests being variously attenuated, and Joyner was not a judge.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that, after the Joyner case was decided, the Supreme Court in *Clements* v. *Fashing* (June 25, 1982) upheld the constitutionality of Texas constitutional provisions requiring certain officeholders to resign before running for the State legislature. This holding recognizes the general validity of the Arizona section at issue in Joyner but does not question the specific ruling.

Legislative Veto Update

On July 2, the Supreme Court set for reargument next term the *Chadha* case, raising the issue of the constitutionality of the legislative veto in the immigration context. An appeal of the ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the *Federal Energy Regulatory Commission* case raising the much broader issue of the constitutionlity of the legislative veto in the regulatory agency context is pending on the Court's docket and will presumably be taken, thus giving the justices the opportunity for a definitive ruling on this matter. (See Staff for March/April 1982).

—By Johnny Killian, senior specialist, American Constitutional Law, Congressional Research Service.

TIMELY AND TOPICAL

From the
Legislative Branch
support agencies

Office of Technology Assessment

Civilian Space Policy and Applications. June 1982, 391 p. This groundbreaking study concludes that the quarter-century-long American domination of space technologies is rapidly ending. A combination of tight budgets and European and Japanese competition has brought about this situation. Indecision as to the proper goals of U.S. space efforts threaten American jobs, profits and international prestige. The study focuses on four areas in which the U.S. lead is being lost: satellite communication, land remote sensing, materials processing in space, and space transportation. Policy options in the report include increased civilian-military cooperation, increased public and private sector collaboration, and an end to certain institutional inefficiencies and restraints.

The Regional Implications of Transported Air Pollutants: An Assessment of Acidic Deposition and Ozone, Interim Draft. July 1982, 194 p. This is a draft of a study which will not be fully completed until later this year. The draft, however, was released early to facilitate discussion of the Clean Air Act. The subject is air pollutants which are carried over long distances: sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and ozone, known generically as "acid rain." The study documents the proven effects of acid rain on forests, agriculture, human health, and lake and stream ecologies. The resources potentially at risk and the areas affected are cataloged. The costs of the various options of control, including the effects on electrical rates and coal production and the regional breakdown of these costs, are documented, along with the various control technologies already available and currently emerging.

General Accounting Office

Nuclear and Coal Waste Disposal Hampered by Legal, Regulatory, and Technical Uncertainties. May 1982, 24 p., EMD-82-63. This report complements an OTA summary report released in April which concluded that the barriers to safe nuclear waste disposal are solely social and political, not technical. This GAO report maintains that adequate disposal of uranium mill tailings and low-level nuclear waste is being prevented by the Environmental Protection Agency's foot-dragging, and that adequate disposal of transuranic wastes awaits action by the Department of Energy. High-level radioactive waste disposal is hampered by the failure of Congress and the executive branch to set any policy in this area, according to the report. The study notes that disposal of coal wastes, including astmospheric pollutants as well as liquid and solid wastes from the mining and cleaning of coal, faces similar problems. The report concludes that per kilowatt hour of electricity generated, coal produces wastes that are more expensive to dispose of than does nuclear power.

Congressional Research Service

Japanese Management Techniques and Their Implications for U.S. Policy. June 1982, 38 p., Report No. 82-114E. This background paper concludes that American and Japanese management are 95 percent alike, but that the remaining 5 percent makes them differ in extremely important respects. The three major areas of difference lie in emphases by the Japanese on the group, not the individual, on human relationships, not functional relationships, and on a management centered on generalists, not experts. These emphases produce a concern for the whole employee, quality control at all levels of the company, and decision making based on consensus, and necessitate large expenditures on employee relations. Structurally, the Japanese system is strengthened by enterprise unions with goals very similar to those of the management. However, Japanese management has weak points in respect to quick response time and in its ability to assess individual responsibility. Japanese corporate strategy tends to be based not on short-term profitability, but on market share, growth, long-term marketing, and exports, and it tends to discourage corporate diversification.

Mergers and Their Impact on Today's Economy: A Survey. June 1982, 64 p., Report No. 82-118E. The last four years have seen one of the largest spurts of corporate merger activity in American history. This report examines the benefits and objections which have been claimed about this activity. Benefits are often said to include economies of scale, improved management, diversification and better access to capital. Some writers, however, object that mergers create less competition, lower responsiveness to localities, adversely impact on the political process, and are often motivated by preferential tax incentives and a desire to project an aggressive corporate image, not by pure economic benefits. The study concludes that the apocalyptic visions of neither camp have come true. But a study of mergers indicates that they have generally shown poor financial performance. The major reason for this appears to be that antitrust prohibitions on vertical and horizontal mergers have encouraged so-called conglomerate mergers, where the merging firms do not have complementary needs, and where the merging managements do not have complementary business knowledge and abilities.

Regional Employment and National Business Cycles: Some Recent Changes. June 1982, 55 p., Report No.82-117E. This is another in a continuing series of reports entitled *Recession in 1982: Economic Risks and Prospects*. In the ten years before the current recession, the country went through two recessions and two periods of expansion. This report documents the structural changes that occurred in the economy during that time in each of the nations's nine regions. Highlighted are the regions and employment sectors which are comparatively recession-proof and those which have been constricting even during expansionary periods. Among the surprising facts which the study found was that construction and government were dropping employees even during the last boom but that wholesale and retail clerks had an expanding job market through the 1980 recession.

Three Mile Island: Who Pays the Bill? June 1982, 30 p., Report No. 82-115S. The incident at the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor resulted in damage that will cost over $1 billion to clean up. General Public Utilities, the owner, was insured only to $300 million. The federal and State governments and the utility customers will pick up some of the remainder, but a large part of the funding is still in dispute. This issue brief examines the allocation of costs in the five bills introduced in Congress to deal with the problem. Also evaluated are (1) the basic policy choices: bankruptcy, debt guarantees, direct subsidies, taxes on electrical users, taxes on nuclear users, public ownership, and retroactive insurance, and (2) the policy goals which are intended to be served: adequate service to the consumers, economic efficiency, equity, and financial stability.

Congressional Budget Office

Work and Retirement: Options for Continued Employment of Older Workers. July 1982, 81 p. The population of older Americans is increasing rapidly and will continue to increase for the foreseeable future. This study investigates the impact of this phenomenon on the budget and the economy. It concludes that the federal government currently provides incentives to older citizens toward retirement but places restraints to reentering the marketplace. The report then examines ways to remove these restraints on reentry and positive encouragements for the elderly to work, as well as the potential impact of these policy options on the budget and the economy.

The Interstate Highway System: Issues and Options. June 1982, 92 p. Now 95 percent complete, the interstate highway system has profoundly affected American national defense, commerce and personal mobility, as well as living, working and shopping patterns. The system faces significant new problems, however, this study concludes. The interstates need their first major wave of repairs; completing the system is becoming an increasingly costly goal; and the financial resources of the system are shrinking, not expanding. This report outlines program alternatives, including full completion, spinning off to localities all the uncompleted programs which are not essential for national needs, and an intermediate completion option. The financing options examined include increased user taxation, an increased local percentage in financing, and a restructuring of the aid program to give both project initiation authority and the necessary resources to localities.

Federal Subsidies for Rail Passenger Service: An Assessment of Amtrak. July 1982, 85 p. When Amtrak was formed, Congress assumed that it could quickly become a profit-making venture. This report examines the reasons it never has done so. Several justifications have been given for continued subsidies, including equity with other subsidized forms of transportation, energy conservation, transportation during oil shortages and during disruptions of other carriers, national security, and travel for low-income citizens. This report finds that none of these contentions are supportable. The study goes on to examine Amtrak's financial performance, which it finds to be declining in all areas of its operation, and determines that government losses can only be cut by ending service on significant numbers of routes, primarily long-distance routes outside the Northeast corridor. Without reducing routes, the potential for reducing government subsidies is very low.—*Summaries by Hardy Callcott*

POINTS OF INFORMATION

Congressional Calendar (September/October)

SENATE

October 2-8—Target period for adjournment.

HOUSE

September 17—Scheduled District work period (Rosh Hashanah is on September 18).

September 27—Scheduled District work period (Yom Kippur).

October 8—Target date for adjournment.

Off the Hill

October 1—CRS Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. A full day program devoted to the basic legislative process and information sources. Open to all Hill legislative staff. At Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. Call the CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

October 21-23—CRS Advanced Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff. This institute is for graduates of CRS's one-day legislative institute, and it offers advanced consideration of the legislative process. At Gettsyburg, Pennsylvania. Call the CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations, 287-7904.

Looking Ahead

Air Force Association.—September 13-16. Sheraton Washington. Annual National Convention and Aerospace Development Briefings and Displays. Estimated attendance: 5,000. The program will include briefings and displays presented by 90 aerospace companies, symposia on the military challenges and opportunities in space, and topical luncheon and dinner addresses. Call Robin Whittle, 637-3333.

National Automobile Dealers Association.—September 14-15. Hyatt Regency. Legislative Conference. Estimated attendance: 350. Sessions will be devoted to a general update on legislation important to association members. Call John Good, 821-7051.

Congressional Black Caucus.—September 17-18. On Capitol Hill; also, Washington Hilton. Legislative Weekend. Estimated attendance: 4,000. The first day include legislative workshops, a reception and a midnight benefit fashion show spon-sored by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, and the second day will include meetings, another benefit fashion show and an awards banquet. For information on workshops, call Fran Farmer, extension 63690; for other information, call Gary Rivers, extension 62322.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.—September 19-21. Hyatt Regency. National Mortgage Conference. Estimated attendance: 500. On the agenda are discussions of interest rates, the absence of mortgage money, the general economic outlook and similar matters. Call Franklin L. Wright, Jr., 783-8144.

National Association of Counties.—October 3-6. Hyatt Regency. Second Annual Human Resources Conference and 18th Annual Federal Resources Conference. Estimated attendance: 200. The program for the Human Resources Conference includes sessions on block grant implementation, children and youth services, and welfare work programs; the Federal Resources Conference will deal with matters such transportation, employment, enterprise zones, and housing rehabilitation.. Call Ronald Gibbs or Sharon Platter, 393-6226.

American Patent Law Association.—October 6-8. Shoreham. Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 600. Attendees will have an opportunity to hear discussions of the economics of patents, new patent and trade mark developments, and other pertinent subjects and to attend several "how to" sessions. Call Gail Durant, 521-1680.

Association of the U.S. Army.—October 11-13. Sheraton Washington. Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 18,000 This year's meeting will focus on improving the Army in terms of manning, training, sustaining it, and modernization. Call Col. Stevens, 841-4300.

Society of Actuaries.—October 17-20. Washington Hilton. Annual Meeting Estimated attendance: 1,200. Discussions of health, life and group insurance are scheduled, as are meetings devoted to federal taxes and other matters. Call Judy Melville, (312) 236-3833.

American Academy of Child Psychiatry.—October 20-24. Sheraton Washington. 29th Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 1,000. The agenda is broad and inclusive—infant psychiatry, autism, custody and divorce, in-patient treatment, depression, suicide, antisocial and aggressive behavior, hyperactivity, community child programs, and sexual abuse, for example. Call the AACP office, 462-3754.

Multi-Unit Food Service Operators.—October 24-27. Washington Hilton. 23rd Annual Conference. Estimated attendance: 850 The association is composed of persons from food operations which have more than five units, including the fast-food chains, and the agenda will reflect their interests. Call Ilene Stargot, (212) 371-9400.

Association of Official Analytical Chemists.—October 24-28. Sheraton Washington. Annual International Meeting. Estimated attendance: 1,000. Among the five major symposia which will be presented will be one on the detection of deliberate adulteration of food. Call Kathleen Fominaya, 522-3032.

National Paint and Coatings Association.—October 31-November 3. Washington Hilton. Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 1,800. The topics on the program range from "concepts of the coatings industry" to "how management impedes production." Call Karen Welch, 462-6272.

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

General information:

224-9078

Back articles:

287-5700 (CRS)

3/97-12

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

STAFF

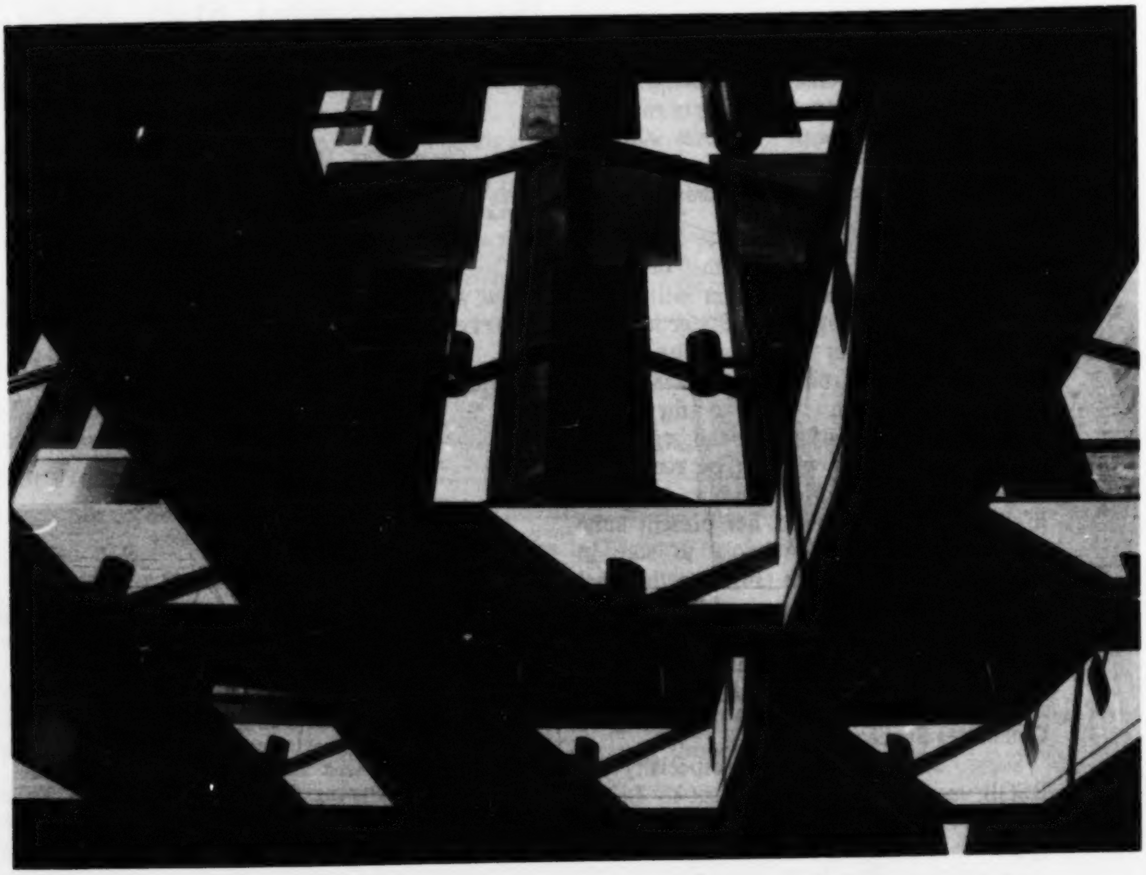
97th Congress/Issue 12

November/December 1982

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
NOV 17 1982
U. S. GOVT. PUBS.
DEPOSITORY 376

Here's Hart

In this Issue: Articles about the Senate's New Office Building



View looking upward at front of Hart Building from under glass-marble-and-metal canopy at 2nd Street entrance.

Y 4.R 86/2:

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Enclosed are various documents relating to the new Hart Senate Office Building (HSOB) . . .

On September 29, 1982, the Committee on Rules and Administration met and unanimously agreed to the following:

1. 50 Senators' offices will be in the Hart Building;
   36 Senators' offices will be in Russell; and
   14 Senators' offices will be in Dirksen.
   The basic suite in RSOB will consist of nine rooms (eight where alcoves) (3,100 to 4,000 square feet).
   The basic suite in DSOB will consist of ten rooms (3,200 to 3,700 square feet).
   The basic suite in HSOB will range from 3,600 to 4,600 square feet.
   Large states will receive extra space over and above the basic suite as follows:

	RSOB	DSOB	HSOB
New Jersey	1 room	1 room	300 S/F
Michigan	2 rooms	2 rooms	600 S/F
Florida	2 rooms	2 rooms	600 S/F
Ohio	2 rooms	2 rooms	600 S/F
Illinois	2 rooms	2 rooms	600 S/F
Pennsylvania	2 rooms	2 rooms	600 S/F
Texas	3 rooms	3 rooms	900 S/F
New York	3 rooms	3 rooms	900 S/F
California	3 rooms	3 rooms	900 S/F

2. Selection Process:
   a. Seniority will determine the order of choice of suites, and selection will begin immediately following the 1982 elections.
   b. When a Member selects a suite in the Hart Building, all rooms now occupied in Russell or Dirksen revert to the Rules Committee for reconfiguring the remaining suites. These rooms will not be reassigned as existing suites. No Member will be forced to move from his/her present suite unless more Members choose to stay in Russell (36) and Dirksen (14) than the final plan provides. If this happens, the rule of seniority will determine those who retain their current offices. Selections not made within 24 hours will be deemed waived.

3. Committee Space:
   Some committee space, especially in RSOB, may require reassignment to DSOB or HSOB in order to provide adequate space for 36 suites in RSOB.
   In addition, after it is known which 36

THE CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD., CHAIRMAN
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG. — WENDELL H. FORD, KY.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN. — HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
JAMES A. MCCLURE, IDAHO — CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
JESSE HELMS, N.C. — ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
JOHN W. WARNER, VA. — DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
ROBERT DOLE, KANS.

JOHN B. CHILDERS, STAFF DIRECTOR
WILLIAM MCW. COCHRANE, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
ANN B. COOK, CHIEF CLERK

• • •

JOHN C. AHLERS, *EDITOR*
JENNIFER J. NELSON, *EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS*

TELEPHONE: (202) 224-9078.

ADDRESS: The Congressional Staff Journal; Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; 305 Russell Senate Office Building; Washington, D.C. 20510.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual (six issues): $11 domestic, $13.75 foreign. Single issues: $2.50 domestic, $3.15 foreign. Mail orders: Make check or money order payable to "Superintendent of Documents" and send to: Superintendent of Documents; U.S. Government Printing Office; Washington, D.C. 20402. Telephone orders: (202) 783-3238 for persons with GPO accounts, Master Charge or VISA.

Philip A. Hart Office Building: At left—the main entrance canopy on 2nd Street; at right—the C-and-1st corner of Dirksen.

Members will remain in RSOB and which 14 Members will remain in DSOB, it will be necessary to discuss the series of moves required to make the suites conform as closely as possible to the proposed configurations and space allowances. All committee staff will be located in the three main Senate Office Buildings.

The Immigration Building will be reserved only for the police and the computer center. The other annex buildings will be vacated as required by law.

Any questions at this time may be directed to Don Carrington (extension 40895) or Joey Como (extension 41182) of the Rules Committee staff.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Chairman

In This Issue

Here's Hart: A Few Facts and Figures.......... 4
Here's Hart: A Pictorial Progress Report.......... 8
Here's Hart: Some Items Along the Way.......... 8
Legislation, Casework, Budget, Ethics Among Topics in Sessions for Senate Aides. . .*(staff-oriented seminars and institutes offered on Capitol Hill)*.......... 10
New Suite Selections and Office Moves to Begin Immediately after Elections. . .*(choosing new offices and moving into them)*.......... 12
Capitol Cases. . .*(court cases of interest to the Congress)*.......... 16
In Review. . .*(some publications worthy of consideration by congressional aides)*.......... 18
Timely and Topical. . .*(official publications from the Legislative Branch support agencies)*.......... 22
Points of Information. . .*(upcoming Hill events; scheduled conventions in Washington)*.......... 24

Photographs on page 8 from 1975, 1976 and 1979 provided by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Here's Hart: A Few Facts and Figures

The following is a brief look at various items associated with the forthcoming occupancy of the Hart Office Building and how this occupancy will affect the other Senate office buildings.

Senate Office Buildings At a Glance

Russell

36 Senators

Basic Suite: Nine rooms, or eight rooms and an alcove; 3,100–4,000 square feet.

* * *

Dirksen

14 Senators

Basic Suite: 10 rooms; 3,200–3,700 square feet.

* * *

Hart

50 Senators

Basic Suite: 3,600–4,600 square feet.

Note: Basic suites are those assigned to Senators from the smaller States and do not include the extra rooms provided to Senators from larger States according to a Rules Committee formula.

Occupancy by Senators

As soon as the first Senator selects a suite in Hart, he can be scheduled immediately for moving. The building will house 50 Senators.

Configuration of Senators' Suites

Of the 50 suites in Hart assigned to Senators, 17 will be full suites composed of the entire bottom floor and the entire second (mezzanine) floor; 24 will have the entire first floor and a portion of the upper floor; and nine will be one-level suites, with only the bottom floor.

Occupancy by Committees

After it is known which 36 Senators will be in Russell and which 14 Senators will be in Dirksen, plans will be made to consolidate committee accommodations, using the remaining space in those buildings whenever possible. Some committee offices which cannot be fitted into Russell and Dirksen will be assigned to space not used by Senators' offices in Hart.

Occupancy by Support Offices

The relocated Senate Disbursing Office will open on the first floor of Hart on November 15. Also scheduled for relccation to areas of the new Dirksen-Hart complex are the Senate Credit Union, the stationery room and some of the shops. A new Dirksen-Hart medical facility will occupy rooms off the main corridor between the two buildings. The relocation dates will be announced.

Annex Buildings

As Senators' staffs and committees are relocated, the annex buildings will be vacated. All are scheduled to remain vacant except the Immigration Building, which will be used for the Senate Computer Center, now at 400 North Capitol Street, and the headquarters of the U.S. Capitol Police, now in the Plaza Hotel Annex.

The future of the annex buildings is uncertain at this time. Among the proposals is one calling for their demolition and replacement with a park or parking facilities, or both.

Remodeling in Russell and Dirksen

No major changes will be made to the rooms and suites in Russell and Dirksen at this time since there is no authorization for remodeling or similar construction work.

Parking

There are three levels of additional parking facilities, with 400 new spaces, in Hart. Not all of these will be available immediately since some of the area must be used for a while to store material such as room partitions.

Senators who move into Hart will probably be assigned three indoor parking spaces on a temporary basis, and they might eventually receive one more. However, all permanent assignments of parking spaces will be made on the same day after all or most of the moves have been completed.

Furniture

All offices making moves will take with them the furniture they are now using.

Room Numbers

The room numbers will be up when offices move into Hart. Each suite in Hart will be designated by the letters "SH" followed by a dash and a three-digit number.

Telephone Numbers

All Senators remaining on the Hill will retain their telephone numbers, regardless of whether or not they move to another office. New Senators will be given the telephone numbers of the Members they succeed, regardless of whether or not they choose the same offices.

Levels

Hart has twelve levels—subbasement, basement, ground, and first through ninth floors.

The subbasement is a garage.

On the basement level are parking spaces, service facilities and the subway.

On the ground level are parking spaces and service facilities.

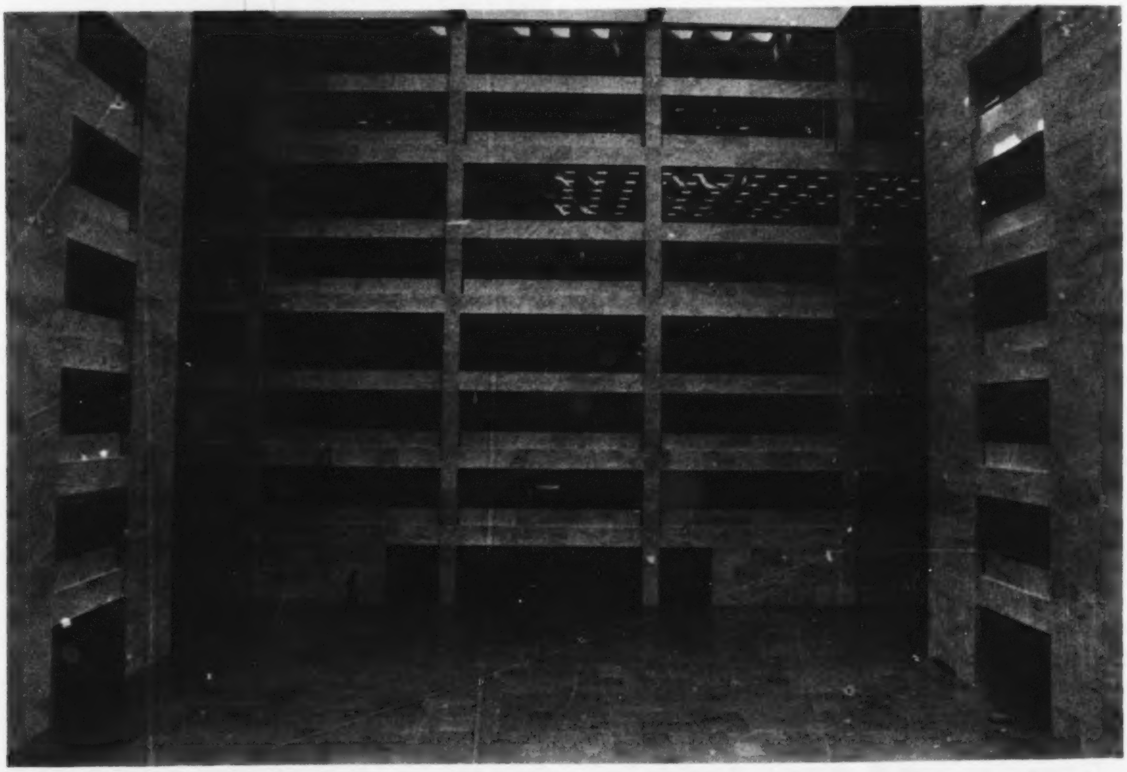
On floors 1-through-8 are offices. On the ninth floor is mechanical equipment.

The ground and first floor levels of Hart conform exactly with their counterparts in Dirksen.

The main offices of Senators are on the odd-numbered floors of Hart—1, 3, 5 and 7. The even-numbered floors—2, 4, 6 and 8—are the mezzanine levels.

Elevators

Hart has two major banks of elevators with six elevators in each bank, and two more individual elevators at the north and south sides of the build-



Atrium of the Hart Building in mid-October; at rear—main first floor corridor to the Dirksen Building.

Model suites in Hart. Picture at right shows variation in ceiling heights on first-floor levels of Hart suites.

ing nearer to Constitution Avenue and C Street.

The elevators in the major banks will stop at the basement-through-ninth floor levels in Hart.

The individual elevators are located in sections where Dirksen and Hart join, and these elevators will stop at every level of Hart and of Dirksen, with the front doors opening for Hart and the back doors for Dirksen. In certain instances where the levels of Dirksen and Hart are different, the elevators will stop at the intermediate levels, and the back doors will open for Dirksen.

Senators will be able to override the regular operations of the elevators by using "Senators Only" buttons which are similar to the ones now used in Russell and which were installed principally for use during roll call votes.

Entrances

Hart has major pedestrian entrances to the street on its 2nd Street, N.E., Constitution Avenue, N.E., and C Street, N.E., sides. The vehicular entrance is on C Street, N.E.

The main corridors connecting Hart and Dirksen are on the first floor and ground levels, midway between the C Street and Constitution Avenue sides of the building. There are also connections on each floor at the north and south ends of the buildings, i.e., along C Street and Constitution Avenue.

Subway

The subway which now connects the Capitol and Dirksen has been extended, and there is a terminal in Hart at the basement level. Dirksen will be an intermediate stop.

Note:

There will no longer be access to the subway cars from the basement level of Dirksen near the cafeteria. The current access will be for the pedestrain walkway only.

Access to the subway cars will be from one level above, which is the ground level of Dirksen, and subway passengers will descend by stair to a boarding island between the two sets of tracks. Persons who get off the subway at Dirksen will have an escalator to take them up to the level above.

Dirksen stop, view toward Hart; in back—stairs and escalator.

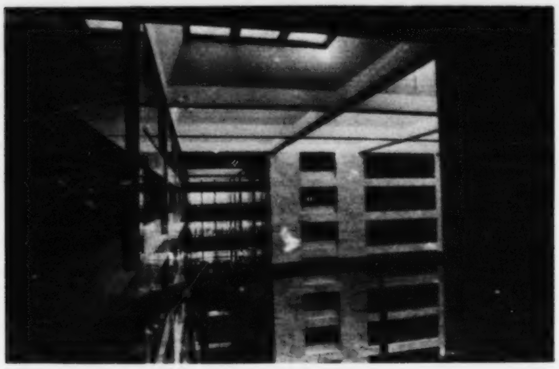
Handicapped persons will still be able to board the subway cars from the lower level, but it will require the assistance of a police officer, who will open a gate and put a ramp across the tracks to the boarding island.

When subway cars are either approaching or stopped at Dirksen, lighted signs over each track will indicate the direction in which the subway car is headed—"To Hart" or "To Capitol." The signs will not be lighted when there is no subway car either on its way or at the Dirksen loading platform.

Food Facilities

There are no food facilities in Hart.

The Dirksen cafeteria is scheduled for expansion, and this work should be completed in mid-1984.



Crosswalks spanning galleria in Hart.

General Hearing Room

The large general hearing room on the second floor of Hart will probably be ready for use within a year. Its use will be governed by the regulations which the Rules Committee now uses for other rooms under its jurisdiction.

Mail Chutes

There are mail chutes for standard-size letters. Next to the mail chutes are small rooms which, according to present plans, will be left open and equipped with receptacles for larger envelopes and packages. Mail receptacles will also be placed at the entranceways to the building.

The schedule for mail pick-ups and deliveries will be announced. It is anticipated that it will be approximately the same as that now in effect in Russell and Dirksen.

Air Conditioning and Heat

Each room in Hart has its own thermostat.

Shuttle Service

The shuttle service which connects the Senate office buildings to the Capitol and the House office buildings will not be changed, at least for the present. The closest stop to Hart is the one at Dirksen, at the corner of 1st and C Streets, N.E.

Lounge Areas

Plans call for chairs and tables to be provided for staff and the public along the wider crosswalks in Hart, which are at the Senators' levels, when the necessary furnishings are available for such use.

Public Facilities

Hart has public restrooms on each floor. Six public telephones will be on the first floor.

Location Finders

Hart will have approximately six "You Are Here" maps on each floor as well as additional maps where needed.

Use of Atrium

Use of the Hart atrium for official business, entertainment or social functions will be governed by the regulations of the Rules Committee.

Unfinished Work

Completion of the work approved for Hart, including the General Hearing Room, will take six months to a year.

The areas included in the original plans for use as a gymnasium and a restaurant are not scheduled for immediate use.

Donkey and Elephant Demonstrate Approach to Fund Effort

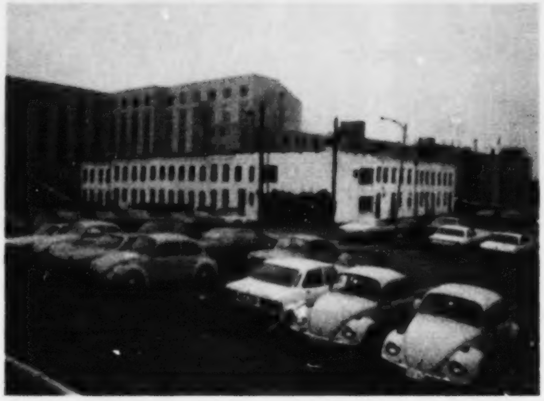
A donkey and an elephant tugging on a rope—tugging together, in the same direction—is the symbol being used for this year's Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area. The caption, appropriately, is, "Let's Pull Together."

The kickoff for the Senate's participation in this year's fund-raising effort, which will be conducted November 15–19, will be held at 10 a.m. November 10 in Room 318, the Caucus Room, of the Russell Senate Office Building. There will be speakers and a film. Key workers in the CFC campaign are scheduled to attend, and all Senate aides are invited to participate in the kickoff program.

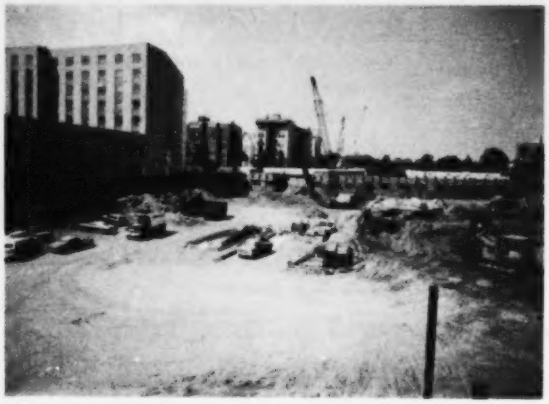
The Senate goal this year is $65,000. Staffers can participate by contributing through payroll deductions to all of the service organizations which are part of the United Way or to any one of the various national or international service or health organizations which are part of the campaign.

Senator Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., is honorary chairman; Senators Howard H. Baker, Jr., R-Tenn., and Robert C. Byrd, D-W. Va., co-chairmen; and Gordon Hawk, from the office of Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., is campaign administrator.

Here's Hart: A Pictorial Progress Report



January 1975—Site of future Hart. Mid-foreground—Schott's Alley, with its homes and private club; background—Dirksen.



April 1976—Excavation work. At left—Dirksen; background—private apartment buildings now used for Senate offices.

April 1979—Superstructure progressing. At left—Dirksen; on corner—Sewall-Belmont House, historic landmark.

October 1982—Exterior work completed. Main entrance with entrance canopy on 2nd Street. (See also picture on page 1.)

Here's Hart: Some Items Along the Way

"Sec. 2 (a) authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to construct and equip a fireproof Extension to the New Senate Office Building on the east half of Square 725 . . . but excluding the National Woman's Party Headquarters building located at the southeast corner of that Square"—*from the section-by-section analysis of S. 3917, the U.S. Senate Office Building, Land Acquisition, and Parking Facilities Planning Act of 1972.*

* * *

S. Res. 525 (94th Congress) "to designate the extension of the Senate Office Building presently under construction as the 'Philip A. Hart Office Building' "—introduced by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield on August 27,

1976; passed, with 84 cosponsors, three days later, approximately four months before Senator Hart's death.

* * *

HART, Philip Aloysius, a Senator from Michigan; born in Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pa., December 10, 1912 . . . elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate for the term commencing January 3, 1959, and ending January 3, 1965; reelected in 1964 for the term ending January 3, 1971; reelected in 1970 for the term ending January 3, 1977.—*from Biographical Directory of the American Congress—1774–1971.*

* * *

"Senator Philip A. Hart Dies at 64; Was Called 'Conscience of Senate'"—*headline in the New York Times, December 27, 1976.*

* * *

A light note: The first "resident" of the Hart Building was a kitten (above), which workmen found in an air conditioning duct as the building neared completion. The kitten was given to Tony Masso, then a member of Senator Donald Riegle's staff, who was touring the model office in Hart at the time. The kitten's name: Suitehart.

Orientation Program Scheduled for Senators-Elect

A four-day orientation program designed primarily for Senators-elect will be held November 29–December 2 in the Capitol under the sponsorship of the Senate's Majority and Minority Leaders, assisted by the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

The sessions will be open to Senators-elect, their spouses, and a maximum of two designees for each Senator-elect (staff or potential staff personnel, for instance).

In general, the activities will be as follows:

November 29 and 30—Bipartisan orientation session dealing with such matters as office administration, congressional ethics and financial management in a Senatorial office.

December 1—An office functions display to brief the Senators-elect and the other attendees on the services and equipment available for their use. Among the services to be described are those offered by the Secretary of the Senate, Senate Sergeant at Arms, Senate Library, Senate Computer Center, Congressional Budget Office, Congressional Research Service, General Accounting Office, and Office of Technology Assessment. Also included in the presentations will be information on LEGIS, SCORPIO and the Correspondence Management System (CMS). This presentation offered primarily for Senators-elect is scheduled for the morning of December 1.

December 2—Partisan briefings for newly elected Republicans and newly elected Democrats. Details about the sessions will be sent to all Senators-elect and current Senators.

For additional information, call Gail Martin (Secretary of the Senate), extension 43625, or Melinda Baskin (Senate Sergeant at Arms), extension 42341.

Legislation, Casework, Budget, Ethics Among Topics in Sessions for Senate Aides

Senate staffers who want to learn more about their jobs and the workings of the Congress will have ample opportunities in the months ahead. The series of seminars offered by the Secretary of the Senate and the Senate Sergeant at Arms will continue, as will the various seminars and institutes conducted by the Congressional Research Service. The following is a summary of some of the offerings.

Secretary-Sergeant at Arms Seminars

Twenty-one topics have been selected by the Senate Sergeant at Arms and the Secretary of the Senate for inclusion in 1983 in their continuing series of seminars for Senate staff.

These programs, which will be designed for all levels of staff expertise, will be:

- Ethics and Reporting Requirements
- Federal Election Laws
- Legislative and Parliamentary Procedure of the Senate
- Legislative and Parliamentary Procedure of the House
- Amendment Process
- Conference Committee Procedures
- Authorization and Appropriations Process
- Federal Budget Process
- Congressional Budget Process
- Services of Senate Library
- Disposition of Senators' Papers
- Disposition of Committee Papers
- Supervising Interns
- Recording Studio Workshop
- Security
- Handling Classified Material
- The Receptionist
- Voucher Preparation for Senate Offices
- Voucher Preparation for Committees
- National Security Network
- Management Series

Individual announcements concerning the date, time, location, and speakers will be sent to all offices before each seminar. Additional information can be obtained from Gail Martin (Secretary of the Senate) at extension 43625, or Melinda Baskin (Senate Sergeant at Arms) at extension 42341.

Upcoming

An Office Functions Display will be offered to all Senate staff from 2–4 p.m. December 1, and 10 a.m.–4 p.m. December 2 in the Senate Caucus Room. The display, the same as will be available for Senators-elect on the morning of December 1 (see page 9), will feature services and systems available to assist Senate offices with their administrative, legislative, press, and constituent mail responsibilities.

Also:

CRS Seminars and Institutes

The Congressional Research Service offers a variety of ongoing programs on information sources, legislative process, and public policy issues, dedicated to the orientation and continuing education of congressional staff.

Capitol Hill Information Seminar: A half-day program designed to acquaint new congressional staff with information sources available to them on the Hill.

Legislative Institutes: A sequence of three programs for professional legislative staff providing a working knowledge of the legislative process.

Legislative Institute for Member and Committee Staff: A one-day program of overview information on the committee system, the budget process and floor procedures.

Advanced Legislative Institute: A 2½-day program with more detailed study of committee and floor procedures for those who have attended the one-day legislative institute.

Graduate Legislative Institute (the CRS Congress): A four-day program in which participants become "Members" of the CRS Congress and pass a bill. For those who have attended the advanced institute.

District/State Staff Institute: A four-day program, with the support of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, for District and State staff on office procedures, casework, legislative process, and CRS services.

Seminars and Workshops: Presentations and discussions of public policy issues currently before Congress. Speakers include nationally recognized figures and other experts on the issues from academia, research and analysis organizations, private industry, and CRS.

Public Policy Issues Institute: Held at the beginning of each session of Congress, a program of over 40 seminars on public policy issues of legislative importance to that Congress.

Budget Institute: A program examining the congressional budget process, the authorizations and appropriations process, and the economy.

Orientations: Briefings designed to acquaint professional staff with the services of CRS and related services of the Library of Congress. Special orientation briefings are available for congressional interns who wish to use CRS.

For additional information, aides should call the CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations at 287-7904.

Upcoming

***December 3*—Capitol Hill Information Seminar. Open to all staff. 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., James Madison Building.**

***December 6-9*—District/State Staff Institute.**

***January 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 and 21*—Public Policy Issues Institute. James Madison Building.**

***January 18 and 24*—CRS Institute for New Staff of New Members. A half-day program providing an overview for new staff of new Members of Congress. Covers areas such as legislative process, budget, and information sources.**

***January 26-27*—Budget Institute. James Madison Building.**

For additional information, call the CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations at 287-7904.

Embassy List Additions

Add to the list of foreign embassies published in the July/August and September/October issues of Staff:

LIBERIA
Embassy of the Republic of Liberia
Chancery: 5201 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20011; 723-0437.
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: Yes; write or call
Chancery tours: Yes; write
Residence tours: Yes; write
Film showings at embassy: Yes; write
Films for borrowing: Yes; write
Additional information: Additional information can be obtained from the Liberia Information Center, 1823 M Street, N.W., Suite 110, Washington, D.C., 20011; 331-0136.

URUGUAY
Embassy of Uruguay
Chancery: 1918 F Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006; 331-1313.
Informational material: Yes; write or call
Mailing list: No
Chancery tours: No
Residence tours: No
Film showings at embassy: No
Films for borrowing: No

The embassy list includes some of the things foreign embassies offer to persons interested in the countries they represent. "Informational material" pertains to booklets, brochures and similar material; the portion which refers to "mailing list" pertains to periodic publications such as newsletters and news reports.

Special Placement Office Hours for Senate Aides Losing Jobs

The Senate Placement Office will offer special hours for Senate aides who will be job hunting because their bosses are retiring or were defeated in the elections.

Cameron Derby, manager of the placement office, said the schedule will be announced when the number of staffers who are to be accommodated is determined.

The placement office is in Room 15A of the Russell Senate Office Building. Normal hours are 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. for applications and testing, and 10 a.m.-4 p.m. for interviewing, Monday through Friday. The telephone extension is 49167.

New Suite Selections and Office Moves To Begin Immediately after Elections

Summary:

- The selection process through which Senators can select new suites, if they wish, from those available when it is their turn to make a choice—and through which newly elected Senators can then choose their offices—will begin immediately after the elections, possibly the next day.

- The physical moves will follow as soon as possible and proceed as the selection process continues.

- Opportunities to choose new quarters are offered according to the Senate's seniority list. If a Senator chooses to move into the Hart building, he can be scheduled immediately for the move. However, if a Senator chooses to move into another office in Russell or Dirksen, the actual move will not be made until all of the newly reconfigured suite is completely vacated as part of the entire series of relocations, and this sequence will not always coincide with the rankings on the seniority list.

- Once the moves have begun, offices scheduled to participate in the round of relocations will receive about four or five days advance notice before it is their turn to be moved.

- Offices of Senators who are currently Members of Congress will be moved only once—from their present quarters to their new suites. However, because of logistical problems, two or three newly elected Senators might be assigned to temporary accommodations before finally being settled in the offices they are to occupy, but every effort is made to keep such double moves to a minimum.

- Insofar as the transfers of office furnishings and equipment are concerned, moving days will start at about 8 or 8:30 a.m. and take about four to six hours of actual moving time for offices now occupying five- and six-room suites (assigned to Senators from the smaller States), and six to eight hours for seven- and eight-room suites (assigned for larger States).

- The primary goal of those supervising the moves is to permit offices to continue their operations on a business-as-usual basis from the time new space is assigned to them until they are ultimately settled in their new surroundings.

Selection Process

1. Seniority governs order of selection immediately following the '82 elections.

2. When a Member selects a suite in the Hart Senate Office Building, all rooms occupied in Russell and Dirksen are immediately returned to the Rules Committee for reconfiguring new suites.

3. No Member will be forced to move from present suite unless more Members choose to stay in Russell and Dirksen than the final plan provides. If this happens, the rule of seniority will govern the choice of those who retain current offices.

—Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

The upcoming moving period will begin more or less officially with the beginning of the suite-selection process immediately after the elections, possibly on the next day. On that day a staff member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, which has jurisdiction over the assigning of space, will visit the office of the Senator who is first in seniority and indicate that the Senator or his designated aide has 24 hours to inform the committee whether he wants to move into one of the offices which will become available.

Day by day the process will continue—number 1 in seniority, number 2, number 3, and so on. Some decisions will be made immediately. Others will take the full 24 hours. Selections not made within the 24-hour period will be considered as waived.

A report on the decisions will be given on a daily basis to Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., chairman of the Rules Committee, John Childers, the committee's staff director, and J. Lewey Caraway, the Senate superintendent of buildings, who, under the jurisdiction of the Rules Committee and the Architect of the Capitol, is responsible for a major portion of the relocation chores. Overall coordination of the entire moving process is the job of Don Carrington (extension 40895) and Joey Como (extension 41182), both of whom are professional staff members of the Rules Committee.

As soon as the first Senator chooses a suite in the Hart building, "he can be scheduled immediately to move," Childers said.

"We hope," he continued, "that unlike past years, when the moving process could not start until January when departing Senators had left their offices, we will be able this time to begin our moves right away and have a number of them completed by January."

Childers added that the rooms vacated by Senators who move to Hart will be "reclaimed by the Rules Committee for the reconfiguring of new suites" in Russell and Dirksen.

Each reconfigured suite—i.e., the basic suite vacated by its former occupants plus the additional rooms added under the space-expansion plans—will be made available for occupancy after all of the rooms involved in the reconfiguration have been vacated and can be reassigned as a complete, new unit.

Insofar as committee moves are concerned, Childers said:

"We are making every effort to achieve the best possible consolidation of Senators' personal staffs in the Russell, Dirksen and Hart buildings.

"We are fairly sure that some of the committee space, especially in the Russell building, will require reassignment in order to get 36 Senators into the building according to the plan approved by the Rules Committee.

"After it is known which 36 Senators will stay in Russell and which 14 Members will be in Dirksen, and precisely where they will be, then we will have to start the relocation process for committees.

"Again, it is our goal for committees as well as for personal staffs to get them together in contiguous space and consolidated as much as possible."

* * *

Moving Process

Knowing in advance what will happen during the moving period—and following the recommendations of those involved in the supervision of the moves—can significantly simplify the process of resettling for Senate staff members. The following is a list of moving-time considerations, with helpful hints, where applicable, from those involved in the overall relocation process:

Four days, usually, before an office is scheduled to be moved, an assistant in the superintendent's office will contact the staff member designated by the Senator to supervise the relocation—usually the administrative assistant, the office manager or the personal secretary.

Together they will then tour the new suite, discussing the placement of furniture and equipment, and, if the accommodations are in Russell or Dirksen, the condition of the rugs and drapes, the desired colors in which the rooms are to be repainted, and similar items.

Getting Ready

At the same time, the superintendent's office will make several requests which, with a little advance preparation, can usually be filled promptly, namely:

1. That a diagram be made—"not to scale, necessarily, but just so that we'll have something to look at to see if it will work"—to show what will go where in the new suite. Each item drawn on the diagram should be identified clearly in some way, preferably by showing what the item is and, when applicable, by adding the name of the staff aide who uses it.

2. That, in addition to an overall coordinator, "room captains" be appointed for each room in the suite so that the movers will have someone to turn to if the person in charge of the complete move is busy elsewhere.

3. That each piece of furnishing and equipment, from the Senator's desk to the lavatory waste basket, be identified with a taped-on card indicating the room number and/or letter to which it is to be transferred and, when appropriate, the name of the person who uses the furniture or specific equipment. These identification tags should conform to the designations used on the diagram prepared to portray the placement of the office's furniture and equipment in the new accommodations.

After notifying an office that it is scheduled to be moved and after discussing the procedure with the designated staff personnel, the superintendent's office will automatically relay the information that so-and-so is to be moved on such-and-such a date to the offices of the Secretary of the Senate, William F. Hildenbrand, the Senate Sergeant at Arms, Howard S. Liebengood, and to certain other offices including the office of the Printing Clerk, the Stationery Room, and the Disbursing Office. Also notified of the move at this time are the Senate's maintenance shops, the post office and the Capitol Police Department. In most cases, no followup calls will be necessary from the office scheduled to be moved. (Those cases in which calls from the relocating office are, in fact, necessary are noted in the following list.)

Desks, Chairs, Files, and Bookcases

All office furniture now in use—desks, chairs, files, bookcases, and the rest—will be transferred to the new suites selected by those Senate offices which have chosen to move, regardless of whether the new suites are in Russell, Dirksen or Hart. (This is a partial change from the system which was used during office moves in recent years. Formerly, when Senators moved between Russell and Dirksen, they were assigned different furniture.)

When bookcases are to be moved, consideration must be given, quite naturally, to the types of bookcases to be transferred and how fully loaded they are. These matters will be discussed when the assistants from the superintendent's office and the Senator's office make their initial assessment of all of the things which will have to be done. At that time, the superintendent's aide will point out the bookcases—those which are packed normally and which have doors—which can be carried as they are. Overstuffed bookcases with doors must be lightened before they can be moved, and bookcases without doors must be emptied before being carted around.

Pictures

Pictures may be taken down and packed for moving by office personnel prior to moving day, or the pictures may be left on the walls for removal and transfer by the movers.

In instances involving pictures which are expensive or otherwise particularly valuable, it is suggested that offices consider following a practice preferred by many staffs in the past—having office personnel themselves take down the valuable pictures and then carry them personally from the old to the new suites.

Day-to-Day Work Paraphernalia

When the work locale of staff aides is shifted, the professional and personal accouterments associated with their business hours on the Hill go with them—reference books, desk sets, ashtrays, desk calendars, stationery, coffee cups, hair spray, the works.

The contents of desk drawers may be left in place if no problems will arise from the occasional joggling which occurs during liftings, tiltings and shovings. Caution is advised, though, when easily breakable objects are involved; they should be wrapped carefully or packed in separate boxes. Boxes for such items as well as for desk-top paraphernalia and similar items are provided in advance by the superintendent's office.

The boxes are sent routinely to all offices scheduled to be relocated, and if more of the containers are needed at any time during the packing period, the superintendent's office should be notified accordingly.

Special Equipment

Correspondence Management System equipment, other authorized letter-producing equipment, electric typewriters, computer terminals, dictating machines, copying units, and micrographics equipment are moved by personnel of various sections of the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

The staff aide designated to coordinate the office move may call, after the moving date is set, to make arrangements for the transfer of these items.

For all computer and associated data communications equipment, the coordinator should call the Senate Computer Center on extension 41517.

Electric typewriters, copiers, stand-alone letter-production units, micrographics readers and printers, and other office equipment are moved by personnel of the Equipment Division of the Service Department. Arrangements can be made by contacting Joe Perok or a member of his staff on extension 46751.

Telephones

When the superintendent's office designates a moving day and informs the Sergeant at Arms, the telecommunications staff of the Sergeant at Arms' office contacts the appropriate person in the Senator's office about the telephone accommodations which will be needed in the new suite. The types of equipment and the locations in which the various units will be placed are agreed on, and on moving day, under normal circumstances, the telephones are usually ready and ringing as the office staff sets up for business in its new quarters.

Office moves do not affect assigned telephone numbers; the regular numbers and, consequently, the in-house extension numbers remain the same. The person whom the office-move coordinator should contact, if necessary, about telephone service is Dick Lester, extension 44300.

Mail

Not even office moves stop the mail. When the superintendent notifies the Senate Post Office of a moving date, postal personnel contact the office to determine on which day and with which delivery the new service is to begin. (There are four deliveries per day.)

"Sometimes the offices call and request we hold mail on moving day until the afternoon when the move is completed," said a Senate Post Office spokesman. Some offices request that the mail be held at the post office for pickup by a staff member.

To prevent delays in delivery, the post office requests that mail sent to Senate staff members be addressed using the *name of the Senator or committee for whom the aide works.* Mail bearing the name of the staff member and the appropriate office name follows office moves without a hitch. Mail addressed improperly will be diverted from the normal distribution system and therefore be delayed. This request is applicable during all times, not just during the moving period.

(The Senate Post Office is classified as a contract station of the United States Postal Service. Senate Post Office services include money orders, registered mail and express mail prior to 4 p.m. daily. The Senate Post Office operates under the jurisdiction of the Senate Rules Committee and the Senate Sergeant at Arms. Questions and requests should be referred to extension 45353.)

Official Listings of Offices

Changes in some of the official published listings of assigned office suites are made by the office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms. Changes in the information provided to the Capitol police officers who are stationed at the office building doors and who are frequently called upon by visitors for directions to various offices are handled by the office of Capitol Police Chief James M. Powell. Both offices—the Sergeant at Arms' and the police chief's—are informed of the relocations by the superintendent's office, and no followup calls by the office staff personnel are necessary.

Moves Within Russell and Dirksen

In moves within the Russell or Dirksen buildings, these are some of the things that happen prior to moving day:

During the interval between the time an office is notified of its moving date and the actual transfer, most necessary physical repairs are made within the new suite;

All of the rooms are repainted in the selected colors;

Rugs are repaired or, if necessary, replaced;

Venetian blinds are taken down, cleaned and rehung, usually before the new staff moves in;

Drapes are also removed and cleaned, but normally they are not returned until several days after the moving date; and

Windows are washed, inside and outside.

These housekeeping chores are assigned and supervised by the superintendent's office and proceed automatically.

Carpentry, electrical work, and picture hanging are done by personnel in Senate shops associated with the superintendent's office.

With information obtained from the staff coordinator during the first walk-through tour of the new suite, an assistant in the superintendent's office will see that such things as required additional electrical outlets and new wiring are installed during the fix-up period, and that carpenters handle certain partitioning.

Again, the electrical and carpentry work is handled automatically by the superintendent's office.

Picture Hanging

Not part of the automatic process, however, is the business of getting pictures rehung in the new locale. This takes a special call to the superintendent's office when the Senatorial office is ready to have this work done.

Variety in Moves

If all Senate office moves would and did conform to specific rules, there would be no need for more than a call or two by the office-move coordinator after the initial inspection of the new suite with the aide from the superintendent's office.

But office moves don't work out that way—nor does anyone really expect them to.

Therefore, except in those cases cited above involving the offices of the Sergeant at Arms and the postmaster, the office which should be contacted when questions and problems arise is the superintendent's office, and the specific person is David Stevenson, assistant superintendent, extension 43141.

Built-in Flexibility

As in the past, Stevenson expects calls and urges that they be made in time.

Here is the way he feels about it:

"We don't have any written rules because everything has to be flexible to some extent.

"If anybody has any questions at any time prior to their move, the cordinator should call at once, not on the morning of moving day.

"If we get a chance to answer the questions early, it might save everybody a lot of problems and time."

New Slides-and-Sound Show Ready for Use by Senate in LEGIS Orientation, Training

A LEGIS slides-and-sound show has been prepared for the orientation of new Senators and staff during the last week in November.

This 15-minute show, produced and developed by staff of the Congressional Research Service and the Senate Computer Center, consists of a general overview of the legislative information systems and services available to all Senators, both in their Washington offices and in their principle home State offices. The presentation, in a video-taped form, will also be used as introductory material for LEGIS training during the 98th Congress.

Senate staffers who want additional information about the new presentation or about LEGIS should call the Senate Computer Center at extension 41517.

CAPITOL CASES

This issue reviews the decision in the long-pending attack upon the congressional franking system and still another decision attempting to work out the boundaries of Member court actions to achieve public policy results.

Constitutionality of Congressional Franking System as an Aid to Incumbents in Elections

(Common Cause v. *Bolger,* District Court for District of Columbia, September 7, 1982*)*

Pending nearly ten years, a suit which attacked as unconstitutional the system by which Members of Congress may send mail through the postal system as franked mail has been decided in favor of the validity of the privilege. Common Cause had alleged that the privilege had been used to subsidize the campaigns of incumbents, thus placing challengers at a disadvantage, and that legislative revisions of the system that limited the permissible uses of the frank did not adequately curtail the unconstitutional features. The suit did not seek either termination of the privilege, it being admitted that important public interests were served by it, or an extension to challengers, but rather it would have required judicial restraint on some types of permissible mailings and also definitions of "official" and "nonofficial" business.

The franking privilege was originally accorded members of Parliament in the 17th century when the English first established a public postal service. The Continental Congress provided for it in 1775, and the First Congress, in setting up a postal system in 1789, continued it. The frank for Members has been a feature of Congress ever since, except for a period, 1873–1895, when it was abolished. Following numerous complaints and several suits over alleged abuses of the frank by Members to facilitate their candidacies, Congress in 1973 enacted a law which in some detail specified the circumstances in which such mail could be used and which created committees in both houses to monitor, review and receive complaints with respect to the use of the frank. These bodies pro-

promulgated regulations, and additional legislation was enacted.

Two constitutional theories were asserted by Common Cause. First, it was alleged that the benefits conferred upon incumbents by the frank indirectly impaired the First Amendment speech rights of challengers by placing burdens upon the challengers that incumbents were spared. The court declared that its review of the privilege under the First Amendment was extremely restrained because any stricter scrutiny was reserved for governmental action that directly impacted upon speech and its content. Therefore, the First Amendment by itself did not reach the challenged conduct here.

Second, the plaintiffs alleged that the differential treatment accorded incumbents and challengers denied the latter the equal protection of the laws in violation of the Fifth Amendment. They argued that especially because the distinction was a speech-related one, the classification was subject to strict scrutiny, which almost always results in invalidation. But the court responded that the indirect nature of the impact removed the frank from the line of cases suggested by Common Cause and required only that it be evaluated in terms of its reasonableness. Once that analysis was adopted, the public interest served by the frank, the difficulty of drawing lines, the continuing efforts made by Congress to define and to prevent abuse, all conjoined to lead the court to sustain the system. Too, plaintiffs had not demonstrated widespread abuse nor shown harm to either challengers or the public. Under those circumstances, the court thought it was being asked to go beyond what was prudent in policing the internal affairs of Congress.

Presumably, the decision will be appealed. Because of the jurisdictional statute governing the court, an appeal would be directly to the Supreme Court.

* * *

Congressional Member Challenge to Presidential Action in El Salvador (Crockett v. *Reagan,* District Court for District of Columbia, October 4, 1982*)*

Plaintiffs, 29 Members of Congress, brought an action seeking to have declared in violation of law the President's commitment of personnel and materials to El Salvador to assist the government there in armed conflict. The allegations were that the dispatch of a number of U.S. soldiers to train and advise the Salvadorean military brought into play the War Powers Resolution requiring a report to Congress and withdrawal 60 days later unless Congress acts in specified ways to continue the use of troops, and that the provision of security assistance violated a foreign assistance law denying aid to any country denying human rights.

Again raising issues of Member standing (last reviewed in the September/October 1981 issue of Staff), this case was dismissed in the equitable discretion of the court because of two independent but related factors. First, the court reasoned that the determination of whether the War Powers Resolution had been triggered by the introduction of U.S. forces into hostilities or into situations of imminent involvement in hostilities would have required factual inquiries which the court was unsuited to perform. In effect, the issue presented a "political question" beyond the ken of the judiciary, whereas Congress had the facilities and the expertise to make the inquiries and to act on the findings. The court declined to rule that the judiciary could never proceed under the War Powers Resolution—could not, for example, order the President to submit the required report, which then would necessitate congressional action—but under the circumstances, it declined to act in this case.

Second, the court found that Congress had authorized, under specified conditions, provisions of assistance to El Salvador, thus altering the limitations set out in general legislation. Because the conditions had been complied with and because Congress had acquiesced, the plaintiffs' complaint was with Congress as a whole and not with the President. The court thus declined, on the basis of precedent in the D.C. circuit, to involve itself in what was essentially, in the court's view, a dispute between legislators.

As decided, the case does not shed any new light on Member standing, but it does demonstrate the various avenues open to the federal courts to exercise prudent restraint with respect to the subject matter of these suits.

—By Johnny Killian, senior specialist, American Constitutional Law, Congressional Research Service.

IN REVIEW

In **AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE EDGE, by Richard Bolling and John Bowles, (McGraw-Hill, 272 p., $14.95)**, the authors diagnose America's current economic disease, explain its etiology, and offer their prescription for a slow cure.

Given that both authors are past masters in their fields—Bolling in legislation and Bowles in investment banking—these are voices to which one should listen.

Tracing recent history from the end of World War II, when America had both domestic and international strength, to the present doldrums, the authors point to the economic triangle of trade, energy and productivity and present these as causative factors.

They go on to cite policy actions in the Johnson-Nixon years as a more recent cause leading to the current American perception that government has become ineffective.

Their prescription calls for the establishment of a new Hoover Commission to streamline government and an update of the employment act to create productive jobs. They then call for a major effort in coal as part of a move toward energy independence within a decade; a new national trade program to pinpoint markets as effectively as the Japanese do; and a new "work smarter" approach to increase productivity.

Repeatedly, the authors remind us that all of this requires a renewed spirit of cooperation, compromise and consensus. Ay, there's the rub—given the current American mood of confusion, contrariness and just plain cussedness, where is that new spirit coming from?

To this reviewer, all of this seems somewhat like telling a poor old lady she has arthritis, prescribing an effective new anti-inflammatory drug, and then putting it in one of those child-proof bottles that nobody can open, with or without arthritis.

But the book should be read because the American mood, always volatile, could change for the better. Then the authors' vision could serve as a rallying point, and the prognosis could be more promising than it is at this writing.

In **WHO KNOWS; INFORMATION IN THE AGE OF THE FORTUNE 500, by Herbert I. Schiller, (Ablex Publishing Corporation, 187 p., $19.50, $11.95 paper)**, Professor Schiller spends the first 75 pages ranting against capitalism in all its forms and predicting that the Fortune 500 will inevitably enslave the world, especially the Third World, through control of the new information technology.

The tone alone would be enough to turn off most American readers, and that could be a shame, because deeper into the book, the author settles down and points out several intriguing subtleties in the field of informatics. (One of these is the peculiar tension between the media giants and the rest of the corporate community, which feels it is being betrayed by one of its own when it is presented so poorly by the media.)

Policy considerations in the information area have been under investigation by the Joint Committee on Printing and its House and Senate parent committees, House Administration and Senate Rules. As these committees know better than anyone, there are numerous reverberations stemming from decisions as to just how public or how private information should be, how much work should be done by the Government Printing Office, the National Technical Information Service or the private sector, and so forth. From Chapter 4 on, Professor Shiller's book could be helpful, bias and all.

(As an offset to that bias, readers might want to go back to Alvin Toffler's *The Third Wave*, published in 1980, which gives an optimistic view of the informatics future based on Toffler's reasoned belief that the large, transnational corporation will be a much more benign force in the future than it was in the past. Where Schiller sees the Third World as an inevitable victim, Tofler sees it as a major potential beneficiary. Something in between may prove to be the case.)

POLITICAL GRAPHICS—ART AS A WEAPON, by Robert Philippe, (Abbeville Press, English Translation, 334 p., $50), is a coffee table book that any political person would be happy to have lying around. Handsome as this lavishly illustrated volume is, it is also worth reading, which is a rarity in books of this kind.

The author, a professor of medieval history, believes that works of art are as important as other, more traditional historical sources. In *Political Graphics*, which traces the history of this art form from its inception, when printing began, up to the present, he convinces this reader that his thesis is valid.

Originally used by rulers to publicize their own virtues, political graphics soon became a weapon of the masses in their protest against the rulers. Merely by looking through the illustrations from front to back, one can see the development of this historical trend over a four-century period.

Even better, read Professor Phillipe's essay as you go—it is graceful and insightful writing, with nothing lost in translation from Philippe's native French to the Italian of the original publication to the English of the American edition.

(Above all, don't miss page 309—the LBJ caricature from the *New York Review of Books* is well worth the price of the entire volume.)

—By Don Radler, author of How Congress Works *and a former congressional staff member.*

* * *

As too often happens, the number of worthwhile books received for review by Staff greatly exceeds the available space. We list them here, focus on several of the more valuable, and before you reach these words, will have placed those listed below on the shelves of the Madison Congressional Reading Room for your perusal.

BLACKS AND THE MILITARY. **Martin Blinken and Mark J. Eitelberg with Alvin J. Schexnider and Marvin M. Smith, (Brookings Institution, 204 p., $18.95, $7.95 paper).** This "first step" study, aimed at defining issues, assembling data, identifying gaps in existing knowledge, and stimulating further research does not shrink from facing highly emotional questions in a forthright way.

CRIME OF THE CENTURY: **The Kennedy Assassination from a Historian's Perspective. Michael L. Kurtz, (University of Tennessee Press, 304 p., $17.50).** Even if you're sick and tired of assassination theories and expositions, disappointed with the author's less than promised degree of historical objectivity, or impatient with Kurtz's sustained, almost relentless, criticism of the Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations, this is a book worth reading—for its useful review of facts and fictions, its careful organization, its considerable research, and its careful sifting of evidence, all of which lead the author to his controversial conclusion, i.e., that "those responsible for the murder of John Kennedy got away with it" chiefly because of the "incompetence of the Warren Commission" and the efforts of the House and the Executive Branch to "surpress the evidence in the case."

AMERICAN POLITICS AND PUBLIC POLICY. **Allan P. Sindler, editor, (Congressional Quarterly, 266 p., $8.95 paper).** This first-rate collection of seven case studies, designed as supplemental reading in college government courses, would repay attention by professionals as well. Both overall and in its individual essays, the book reinforces the reality of policy making as a complex and many-layered activity. Covering such issues as direct presidential elections, the 1981 budget battle, the Food and Drug Administration's attempt to require that explanatory material be inserted with patients' prescriptions, oil pricing legislation, the MX missile controversy, the condition of political parties, and abortion, the essays are uniformly compact, clearly written, and, for all but specialists in the particular field, informative. Each is accompanied by a brief but useful discussion of sources and additional reading.

BUREAUCRATIC DEMOCRACY: **The Search for Democracy and Efficiency in American Government. Douglas Yates, (Harvard University Press, 234 p., $18.50).** This ambitious and sophisticated work argues that political democracy and bureaucratic efficiency must and can be made more compatible and proceeds to demonstrate, through a series of concrete proposals, how that can be accomplished. Yates wants stronger executive leadership and better centralized planning, but tempered with more effective citizen participation, bureaucratic accountability, and policy coordination. In Yates' hands, these well-worn terms become more than shibboleths; his proposals are grounded in reality, sensibly developed, and convincingly presented. Still, as he modestly acknowledges, they are only a beginning. For those concerned with congressional oversight, or the lack thereof, this is, as publishers like to hear, "required reading."

DILEMMAS OF PLURALIST DEMOCRACY: **Autonomy vs. Control. Robert A. Dahl, (Yale University Press, 241 p., $18.50).** Here Professor Dahl takes off, in effect, where his Yale colleague, Professor Yates, left off. Recognizing both the inevitability and desirability of organized, autonomous interest groups in a democratic society, Dahl also sees the negative effects of the uncontrolled proliferation of narrowly focused organizations on the process of making policy for the wider public. He explores these problems in a variety of national settings and then considers both the limits and opportunities associated with possible solutions. He is direct, vigorous, and, for a political theorist, remarkably clear and specific. He is also reasonably optimistic.

ECONOMICS EXPLAINED. Robert Heilbroner and Lester Thurow, (Prentice-Hall, 264 p., $12.95). This book comes about as close as any to an ideal handbook for concerned citizens. Not only does it describe the functioning of the American economy clearly and readably, but modestly as well. Economics—and economists—have limits, the authors insist, so they do not preach; instead they highlight controversies, present both pros and cons, and stress throughout their work the supremacy of politics. "In the end," they write, "it will be considerations of political morale and belief, of social cohesion, of ideology and conviction that determine the future of the United States or Japan or France or Sweden just as much as, or more than, their common economic mechanisms."

FAIR REPRESENTATION: Meeting the Ideal of One Man, One Vote. Michael L. Balinski and H. Peyton Young, (Yale University Press, 203 p., $27.50) Daniel Webster emerges as the unlikely hero of this closely reasoned, intensely analytical, and yet gracefully written discussion of how we and others attempt to divide the seats in a legislature fairly and in accordance with the populations of federal states or party votes. Echoing Webster, the authors agree there is no perfect or ideal method of apportioning seats, chiefly because any mathematical model will produce "left-over" fractions, and legislative seats are indivisible. Reviewing alternative apportionment methods and models, they again return to Webster, concluding that the formula devised by the New England statesman, and used in the United States until 1941, remains the best and fairest way available—superior to the present system which, they contend, favors smaller States at the expense of larger States.

THE GATEWAY: U.S. Immigration Issues and Policies. Edited by Barry R. Chiswick, (American Enterprise Institute, 494 p., $22.95, $12.95 paper). This is the edited transcript of an AEI-University of Illinois conference in April 1980 covering such issues as the supply and demand of immigrants, the progress of immigrants, the economic impact of immigrants, and alternative immigration policies.

IDEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA. Crawford Young, (Yale Univeristy Press, 394 p., $29.95). In this superb survey of contemporary Africa, Professor Young considers how governments of three general kinds—Afro-Marxist, populist socialist, and market-economy capitalist—have fared during the past two decades or so, based on a set of six criteria: growth, equality, autonomy, human dignity, participation, and capacity expansion. He concludes, very tentatively and preliminarily, that capitalist states have generally performed best economically, that this has been accompanied by a more apparent inequality of distribution, and that repression seems to be a function more of insecurity and paranoia in leaders than of ideology. But this brief summary only begins to suggest the riches that lie behind the somewhat drab title of this excellent study.

LAND AND REVOLUTION IN IRAN, 1960-1980. Eric J. Hooglund, (University of Texas Press, 209 p., $19.95). Few land reform programs in history have seemed so big and so promising as that launched in 1962 by the Shah of Iran. But, as author Hooglund convincingly shows, the real purpose of land reform was not to liberate peasants but to destroy the competing power of the landlord class in the countryside. Sixteen years later, a disillusioned peasantry, deprived of promised benefits, joined in the opposition which brought the Shah and his government down.

A MAN WITHOUT SHOES. John Sanford, (Black Sparrow Press, 470 p., $25). This is a political novel. Though somewhat archaic in style (it was written in the mid-'40s) and a little naive in its '30s kind of left-wing orientation, it's a remarkable story: a deeply felt, strangely moving, beautifully written account of "an unremarkable member of the lower middle class" in the early decades of 20th century America.

MANKIND IN BARBARY: The Individual and Society in the Novels of Norman Mailer. Stanley T. Gutman, (University Press of New England, 238 p., $15). This is a good introduction to, or a case study of, the role of good political fiction as catalyst of political ideas and values and as reflector of the spirit and culture of its time.

MEETING HUMAN NEEDS: Toward A New Public Philosophy. Jack A. Meyer, editor, (American Enterprise Institute, 486 p., $13.95 paper). A 1976 AEI book, *To Empower People*, by Peter L. Berger and Richard John Neuhaus, developed the concept of "mediating structures," private organizations and voluntary associations which stand between the individual and the big public and private bureaucracies and which should, the authors proposed, be utilized as a matter of public policy in trying to achieve social purposes.

Meeting Human Needs seems designed to encourage the implementation of this central and challenging idea. Together, its 18 contributors develop the conceptual framework, sketch the historical background, examine roles currently being played by business, labor and neighborhood groups, and analyze the economic initiatives and incentives available to the private sector. For the most part, the contributions meet the challenge. They are sensible, grounded in reality, and focused on what can and does work. For all the book's balance, it is oddly exciting.

It should be. AEI President William J. Baroody, Jr. says this "new public philosophy . . . transcends political parties and ideologies" and will form "the basis of a new agenda for reform." It could.

In an early essay discussing the conflict between self-interest and social obligation, William A. Schambra suggests why:

"Private sector initiatives—far from being a mean-spirited rejection of social obligation—may in fact be the only way to rebuild that obligation in the wake of the collapse of liberalism's national community. By transfering some programs to the local, voluntary level, we may begin to reconstruct the sense of obligation ultimately required to support those programs we would leave at the federal level. Ironically, private sector initiatives may be the best way to save what is sound and necessary in modern liberalism."

NEW ENGLAND PROSPECTS: Critical Choices in a Time of Change. Charles H. Reidel, editor, (University Press of New England, 202 p., $18, $8.95 paper). Seven contributors provide material for what can be considered a model of candid, expert, rational assessment of the prospects of an old, somewhat tired region that is continually being revitalized. Thoroughly professional and surprisingly absorbing.

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CONGRESS. Second Editon. Barbara R. de Boinville, editor, (Congressional Quarterly, 352 p., $8.25 paper). An up-to-date, better written and organized, and generally improved version of a useful and manageable history of the Congress.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE OPEN SOCIETY. Dante Germino, (Louisiana State University Press, 200 p., $18.50). This is both a history of the development of the idea of the "open society" and an analysis of its essential components and contemporary importance. Germino follows Henri Bergson and Eric Boegelin in insisting on the reality and relevance of the spiritual dimension of the concept and "the truth that humankind is more than a biological species."

THE POLITICS OF ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION IN THE SOVIET UNION. Erik P. Hoffman and Robbin F. Laird, (Cornell University Press, 224 p., $19.50). This important book, which focuses on the 1970s and 1980s, has three central themes: "the challenge that advanced modernization poses to the Soviet policy; the perspectives and activities of Soviet economic modernizers"—who advocate closer economic cooperation with the West, as well as military and ideological competition—"and the impact of the modernizers on Soviet foreign policy."

POSTWAR SOVIET POLITICS: The Fall of Zhdanov and the Defeat of Moderation. Werner G. Hahn, (Cornell University Press, 243 p., $19.50). In this companion book to the volume noted above, the author tells the story of "Stalin's postwar decision to reject relaxation at home and abroad and to crush incipient moderation in Soviet politics and public life." He finds the reasons for Stalin's increasingly hard line "not only in the worsening relations with the West but also in developing domestic economic difficulties, in Stalin's character and method of rule, and in intensifying competition within the Soviet leadership."

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS: Assessing Reagan's First Year. Edited by Norman J. Ornstein, (American Enterprise Institute, 111 p., $6.95 paper). These four essays and an introduction attempt an overall assessment of the President's first year as well as closer looks at his budgetary, foreign policy, and congessional liaison efforts. Allen Schick, on the budget, is especially enlightening.

STRATEGIC STUDIES AND PUBLIC POLICY: The American Experience. Colin S. Gray, (University of Kentucky Press, 237 p., $19.50). On the strength of this survey of the development of strategic studies as a field of civilian scholarship, the author contends that faulty strategic thinking, misguided foreign policy, and inappropriate military tactics account for the U.S. failure in Vietnam. He also believes that the United States has persistently failed to assess correctly Soviet purposes in the course of protracted arms-limitation negotiations between the two powers.

(Continued on next page.)

WASHINGTON INFORMATION DIRECTORY, 1982–83. (Congressional Quarterly, 942 p., $27.50). This new, completely updated directory is bigger, more comprehensive, and easier to use than ever.

THE WASHINGTON LOBBY. Fourth Edition. (Congressional Quarterly, 187 p., $9.95). The eight chapters herein include coverage of the President's lobbying for his economic and New Federalism programs; political action committees; fund raising; lobby regulation; congressional ratings; and 12 case studies of such contemporary controversies as gun control, the Christian Right, El Salvador, and fast food.—*By Frank Keenan, book editor.*

TIMELY AND TOPICAL

From the
Legislative Branch
support agencies

Congressional Research Service

The Effectiveness of the Proposed Closely Spaced Basing Mode for Protecting the MX Missile. Preliminary Analysis. August 1982, 52 p., Report No. UC 500 U.S. B. Officials at CRS seem especially proud of this report—and well they might be. It's a superior job of analysis, organization and exposition in a subject area of immense importance but one, too, of great technical complexity and dearth of information.

The closely spaced basing mode (CSB), or "dense pack," appears to be (as of the mid-July period in which the report was written) President Reagan's choice for a permanent MX basing mode; it is a choice he has promised to make by December 1982 and one widely regarded as the last chance to make MX operational. This report describes the basing mode, possible ways of expanding it, and the phenomenon known as "fratricide"—defined as the damage or destruction of a warhead by the explosions of warheads preceding it to a target—which is central to supporters' claims that CSB can protect MX missiles. In a consistently dispassionate way, the report sets forth supporting arguments surrounding each of the principal claims and issues, the related criticisms, and the responses.

Throughout the report, CRS stresses the "preliminary" character of the paper, the relatively early stage of research on CSB, and the consequent gaps in reliable data essential for decision making. CRS notes, however, that the Air Force expects significant new information to become available soon, at which time CRS promises a revised version of this report.

Exploration for Oil and Gas in the United States: An Analysis of Trends and Opportunity. September 1982, 225 p., Report No. HD 9560 U.S.A. This comprehensive, detailed and heavily documented report covers not only the history and economics of petroleum discovery, development, exploration, and production but also explores the specific prospects for discovery and production of oil and gas in each of the principal geographical regions of the United States. Among its principal conclusions, the report finds that: the United States has experienced a "major revival" in drilling for oil and gas in the past 10 years though, through 1980, annual additions to proved reserves remain less than is being produced; growth in development has been greater than in exploration; exploratory effort does not always correspond to geologic promise; public lands have become increasingly attractive targets of exploration; and as the foregoing might suggest, the United States "is shifting toward accelerated recovery of its reserves. Accordingly, the report predicts that: future drilling efforts will be "a mix of expensive wells drilled in 'frontiers' looking for large targets, and cheaper wells drilled in old areas seeking the remaining small targets," although in either event, exploratory costs will be significantly higher.

Congressional Budget Office

Balancing the Federal Budget and Limiting Federal Spending: Constitutional and Statutory Approaches. July 1982, 142 p. This study must rank among the most useful of the proliferating attempts to promote, oppose or simply understand the ramifications of alternative ways of prohibiting federal deficits or limiting federal spending and revenues. It does not take sides or make recommendations, but it does everything else: analyzes the present system and the alternative proposals; examines how current procedures account for ever higher expenditures and deficits; considers the likely effects of the alternatives on the economy and on the size of the federal sector; and projects some of the difficulties which might arise in seeking to implement or enforce the alternatives. An intriguing look at State experience with deficit/debt limitations or prohibitions finds that constitutional restrictions have led States to resort to revenue bonds and other forms of non-guaranteed debt and to rely more heavily on public corporations and quasi-governmental units with authority to borrow. CBO's conclusion: "State experience offers meager support for the expectation that constitutional restrictions will constrain governmental borrowing."

Office of Technology Assessment

Informational Technology and Its Impact on American Education. Summary. September 1982, 23 p., Report No. OTA-CIT-188. There's an odd sort of ambivalence about this impressively comprehensive study, as though its authors, either individually or collectively, were a little uncertain about the long-term impact of informational technology not only on education but also on the larger society—fascinated, on the one hand, with the "revolutionary" potential of computers and communications systems but, on the other, concerned that substituting technology for traditional teaching methods could impair the overall quality of learning. Consequently, while the authors describe options for future federal action ranging from new institutional roles to new programs of education and training, especially to improve literacy, they temper their enthusiasm with caution, as in this finding:

> Much remains to be learned about the educational and psychological effects of technological approaches to instruction. Not enough experience has been gained with the new information technology to determine completely how that technology can most benefit learners or to predict possible negative effects of its use. Given this insufficient experience, caution should be exercised in undertaking any major national effort, whether federally inspired or not, to introduce these new technologies into education.

The full report is expected to be available soon.

Increased Automobile Fuel Efficiency and Synthetic Fuels: Alternatives for Reducing Oil Imports. September 1982, 303 p. Report No. OTA-E-185. This rather encyclopedic study concludes on a somewhat pessimistic note, i.e., that achieving low levels of imports (e.g., down from 5.4 million barrels per day in 1981 to less than 2 million within 20 to 25 years) "is likely to require a degree of success in the three major import reduction options that is greater than can be expected as a result of current policies."

Specifically, OTA expects improvements in automobile fuel efficiency to continue and to account for import reductions of from 800,000 to 1.1 million barrels per day. Large reductions in the stationary use of fuel oil can be anticipated, also; cost-effective conservation measure alone could reduce consumption significantly. Electrification of the automobile fleet, however, is unlikely to save more than 200,000 barrels per day since electric cars would probably replace already fuel-efficient conventional cars. Finally, OTA sees little hope of substantial import reduction contributions from production of synthetic fuels and discusses its reasons for this point of view.

General Accounting Office

Strengthening Transportation Policy Development and Implementation. September 1982, 32 p., Report No. GAO/CED-82-102. During its 15 years of existence, the Department of Transportation has had seven secretaries and nine assistant secretaries responsible for policy development. Past and current DOT officials agree this high rate of turnover has disrupted, especially, long-term policy development and implementation. This report sets forth GAO's criteria for an effective system: focus on high-priority issues, identify objectives in these issue areas, analyze alternatives and determine which program mix deserves support, prepare plans for implementing objectives, and monitor implementation. Though GAO urges adoption of such a system, backed by designation of a unit responsible for operating it, DOT says recent organizational changes will accomplish the same ends. GAO says, in effect: Okay, but make sure you concentrate on long-term policy.

Lessons Learned From Past Block Grants: Implications for Congressional Oversight. September 1982, 133 p., Report No. GAO/IPE-82-8. The short answer which emerges from this valuable report is, "Not much!" Earlier (pre-1981) block grant programs, GAO suggests, are too different from those enacted last year to permit easy extrapolations or comparisons. Perhaps more important, GAO seems to be asking—very discreetly and politely—just how Congress intends to oversee block grant programs to guide future funding and policy making when the data and the evaluations it will be getting are likely to be considerably less than the inadequate supply from earlier block grants.

—Summaries by Frank Keenan.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

Congressional Calendar

SENATE AND HOUSE

November 29—Congress reconvenes to complete work of the 97th Congress.

On the Hill

(See pages 10 and 11.)

Seasonal Events

Annual Chrysanthemum Show—U.S. Botanic Garden, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., November 7-21

Christmas Greens Show—Presented by the National Capital Area Federation of Garden Clubs. U.S. Botanic Garden, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., November 30-December 5.

Annual Poinsettia Show—U.S. Botanic Garden, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., December 15-January 1.

Nineteenth Annual Lighting of a Capitol Christmas Tree—The program will begin at 5 p.m., December 15 and will include musical entertainment. This year's tree will be from Vermont. At the West Front.

Lighting of the National Christmas Tree—Yuletide music and tree lighting ceremonies will start at 5 p.m., December 16 on the Ellipse. General admission is free. For tickets, also free, for the reserved seating section, call the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, Doris Wright, 673-7663

Pageant of Peace Evening Programs—The theme will be "Hope"; the program, seasonal music and observances. Ellipse, 7-9 p.m. daily, December 17-23. No tickets needed.

Looking Ahead

Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology.—November 3-5. Sheraton Washington. Annual Meeting and Paint Industry Show of the FSCT. Estimated attendance: 5,500. The sessions will be devoted primarily to discussions dealing with the manufacture of paint and related coatings; the exhibits will portray the raw materials and equipment used in the manufacturing process. Call Frank Borrelle, (215) 545-1506.

Association of American Medical Colleges.—November 6-11. Washington Hilton. Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 3,500. More than 300 separate functions will reflect the meeting's theme, "Academic Values in a Changing Environment." Call Kat Turner, 828-0463.

National Association for the Education of Young Children.—November 11-14. Washington Hilton. Annual Conference. Estimated attendance: 10,000. Participants will include representatives of all groups involved in the care and development of children, from parents to teachers of teachers, all of whom will discuss education, social activities for youth, and similar pertinent subjects. Call J. D. Andrews, 232-8777.

American Nuclear Society.—November 14-18. Sheraton Washington. Winter Meeting (held in conjunction with the Atomic Industrial Forum's Annual Meeting; see below). Estimated attendance: 1,850. The 700 papers and more than 100 technical sessions will focus on all aspects of the use of nuclear technology—e.g., for medical purposes, hospitals, nuclear power, and other uses. Call the ANS's meetings department, (312) 352-6611.

Atomic Industrial Forum.—November 14-17. Washington Hilton. Annual Meeting (held in conjunction with the American Nuclear Society's Winter Meeting; see above). Estimated attendance: 1,200. Among the issues scheduled for discussion are the economic considerations of nuclear power, the roles of government and industry in the use of nuclear power, public understanding, and reactor regulations. Call the AIF's meetings office, 654-9260.

National Conference of Catholic Bishops.—November 15-18. Capital Hilton. General Meeting. Estimated attendance: 300. Scheduled for discussion is a pastoral letter on the issue of war and peace. Call Robert Wonderly, 659-6700.

National Council of Teachers of English.—November 19-24. Washington Hilton. Annual Convention. Estimated attendance: 4,500. Former teaching techniques which are finding new favor will be discussed, hence the theme, "Let the best of the past inform the future." Call Robert Harvey, (217) 328-3870.

North American Telephone Association.—November 30-December 3. Washington Hilton. 13th Annual Convention and Exhibition Showcase. Estimated attendance: 4,000. The divestiture of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its effects on the industry will be among the topics receiving prime attention. Call James Carone, 547-4450.

National Conference of State Legislatures.—December 8-10. Hyatt Regency. Winter Meeting of the NCSL's State/Federal Assembly. Estimated attendance: 300. This is the meeting at which the organization's lobbyists will receive directions from its membership concerning the NCSL's positions on transportation, energy, the environment, and similar issues. Call Mary Jane Gallagher, 737-7004.

American Historical Association.—December 27-30. Sheraton Washington. 97th Annual Meeting. Estimated attendance: 3,000. United States history, European history, comparative history, social history—these and other similar subjects will be considered in a wide-ranging program. Call Eileen Gaylard, 544-2422.

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF JOURNAL

General information:

224-9078

Back articles:

287-5700 (CRS)